The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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Consular Controversy Behind the Chengtu Incidents

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Some Advice for Chinese Students Going Abroad to Obtain an Education . . . . . By T. S. Young

The Chengtu Incident . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936 VOLUME 78, NUMBER 1

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CHENGTU RIOTS RESULTED FROM CONSULAR CONTROVERSY

ALTHOUGH it has received little emphasis in the press reports it is perfectly clear that the Chengtu rioting resulting in the deplorable killing of two Japanese newspapermen and wounding of two merchants of the same nationality was the direct result of the controversy resulting from Japan's demand that permission be granted for the opening of a Japanese consulate at the Szechuen capital. As indicated in the extended account of the Chengtu incidents elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* and also an account of the controversy over the Chengtu consulates which appeared in our issue of Aug. 15 (Page 397), all of the Powers previously maintaining consular agents at Chengtu had complied with Nanking's demand for their withdrawal, excepting Japan, which country insisted upon its right to maintain a consulate there. According to information from foreign sources at Chengtu the first Japanese consular official sent to Chengtu, described as "Ch'u Ch'ang Yuan," (出張員)was in 1916, it being clearly understood that he was connected with the Chungking consulate but residing in Chengtu so as to facilitate communication with the provincial authorities.

Subsequently the Japanese notified the old Peking Government of their intention to open a regular consulate at Chengtu, but this was rejected by the Chinese authorities on the ground that Chengtu was not a treaty-port. In consequence the Japanese continued to maintain a consular agent in Chengtu, his status being the same as that of the British, French and German consular representatives, that is, connected with the consulate at Chungking. The Japanese consular agent was withdrawn from Chengtu following the Mukden intervention in the fall of 1931. It is therefore quite incorrect to refer to the "reopening" of the Japanese consulate at Chengtu because legally there never was a regular Japanese consulate there. It was the attempt of the Japanese to send a regular consul to Chengtu in open opposition to the wishes of both the Central Government and prov-

incial authorities that precipitated the mass-meeting and rioting. There is also a more sinister angle because the Japanese have been demanding the opening of a number of other consulates in practically all of the leading cities and towns of the western and northwestern provinces, each consulate, allegedly, to be staffed with the usual consular guard and resident military officers.

The Chinese authorities have done everything possible to make amends for the Chengtu tragedy but it is obvious that much more is to be heard on the subject before it is finally settled. Recent developments in North China, although unconnected with the demands over Chengtu, have shown that the Japanese warlords have not been slow to take advantage of the situation created by the Chengtu affair. Of most significance was the attempted establishment of a separate or "independent" customs administration by the Japanese-controlled Hopei-Chahar Council. Next was the announcement of the Kochu-Koshi in Tientsin, subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway to construct a strategically important railway leading directly from the coast at Tientsin to the border of Shansi province at Shihchiachuen. All equipment and construction will be handled by the Japanese and financed from Japanese sources connected with the S. M. R. Then there was the arrival of a number of Japanese advisers, military technicians, diplomats and financiers to be attached to different departments of the Hopei-Chahar "Government." Then, finally, there was the declaration of Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, chief-of-staff of the Kwantung Army that the Japanese military authorities had assumed the duty of "protecting" Gen. Han Fuchu, governor of Shantung. It was reported previously that the Japanese had presented some further demands to Gen. Han which he had rejected on the grounds of Nanking's opposition. The demands included the establishment of an "autonomous" government in Shantung and the linking of that province with the Hopei-Chahar Council. One wonders how long it will be before the Japanese begin regarding Hopei-Chahar as the "Government of China."

Obviously there is no purpose here to condone the Chengtu atrocities which are to be condemned from every possible angle, not the least being the fact that the men were unarmed and beyond the reach of help from the outside. But the Japanese, who possess all facilities for obtaining information about China must have known in advance that conditions in Szechuen were disturbed and that there were elements there awaiting an opportunity for embarrassing both the provincial and central governments. There is now much talk about reprisals, but such will only make matters worse so long as nothing is done to solve the fundamental cause of Sino-Japanese complications.

MORE EVIDENCE ON OBJECTIVES OF JAPANESE NEWS MONOPOLY

IN the course of an editorial discussion pertaining to the recent creation of a state news monopoly in Japan in the form of the *Domei News Agency*, which appeared in *The Review* on Aug. 22, there was included an extract from a recent statement on the subject by Marlin Pew, editor of the well-known American newspaper trade magazine *Editor and Publisher*. In reply to this comment, which appeared in *Editor and Publisher* on July 18, the New York Representative of *Domei Tsushin Sha* declared that *Domei* which was formed by the officially fostered merger of *Shimbun Rengo* and *Nippon Dempo*, was a "strictly independent organization of newspapers, non-profitmaking, cooperative .... just as is the *Associated Press* in the United States. K. Iwamoto, New York manager of *Domei* stated further that the organization of the new agency "was born of a historical desire of Japanese newspapers to develop their own national news agency," a statement which was obviously at variance with the facts, because the Government's action in forcing a combination of the two previously independent or semi-independent news agencies was bitterly opposed by almost the entire press of Japan .

As the creation of a national news monopoly in Japan is a matter of vital interest to all who are concerned with the maintenance of democratic institutions, we are reprinting herewith a further comment of Marlin Pew, editor of *Editor and Publisher*, on the same subject:

> The Japanese Government is determined to force the outside world, as well as the Japanese people to take the "right" view of all Japanese problems. The Japanese people, in my opinion, are as docile as so many ducks, eating any news dish set before them, but the outside world often seems stubborn and Japanese officials feel embarrassed by perverse public opinion on such matters as the seizure of Manchuria, the invasion of China, the withdrawal from the League of Nations, strained relations with the people of the United States and general world-wire suspicion that Japan is dominated by ruthless chauvinists who may upset the peace of the civilized world. Naturally, Japanese officialdom is unwilling to admit any fault in Government policy, but traces all world unfriendliness to a "bad press." To correct this condition, the Ministries of the Government, through the Cabinet, have borrowed a dictator device from the Hitler regime. It is a propaganda agency which will operate along the lines made famous by Dr. Josef Goebbels, the assertive and virtuous German Minister of Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda. However, unlike the Germans, the Japanese do not announce this development with a blare of trumpets, but characteristically "slip it across."
>
> The Japanese Goebbels is Mr. Shohei Fujinuma, chief secretary of the Cabinet. The "Intelligence Commission" consists mainly of Cabinet Vice-Ministers. The purpose and function of the propaganda agency are explained in a lengthy statement in the *Official Gazette*, wherein it is asserted the creation of a bureau to control both domestic opinion and press matter sent abroad, is

parallel with the establishment of an official news agency, *Domei*, which is the creature of the Government, as was stated in this column two weeks ago. The official announcement reads: "The Government some time ago exercised its good offices in the establishment of a representative news agency, the *Domei Tushin Sha*, a corporate judicial person, for the dissemination of accurate and impartial news and promotion of international understanding. Parallel with this effort, the Government has undertaken to draft a scheme for establishing a permanent institution for the maintenance of contact among the information organs of various Ministries. Thus has been born the Intelligence Commission." Its business is to "circulate correct information as the raw material for the formation of sound public opinion and in this way readjustment, synthesis and elimination of duplication should be effective." That is the language of the Official Gazette.

The *Hochi Shimbun* in a recent issue said: "Japan needs to spend more money on and devote more attention to its propaganda, especially in view of the propaganda that is being released by the Russians and the Chinese. But Japanese propaganda should not be designed to irritate foreign feeling, without cause."

Japan Advertiser quotes the following from the *Tokyo Yomiuri*:

"The Government has outlined the regulations for the Cabinet Intelligence Commission, named its officials and explained the principles underlying its operations. Under the Premier's control, the body is to serve as a medium for coordinating and adjusting important affairs concerning the information possessed by various Ministries. The aim is to assure correct information on which to base the realization of national policies and to provide the public with fair knowledge of government affairs. It will also broadcast at home and abroad newspaper and news agency reports. The Government asserts that is not an organ for propaganda news and that there is no thought of controlling public speech or newspaper articles. Use is made of the expression, 'coordination and adjustment of information,' but the real object apparently is control of Government news to be revealed to the public."

The *Japan Chronicle*, on July 1, published an editorial squib as follows: "We must apologize to our readers for failing to give them a newspaper yesterday. The issue was prohibited when it was too late to reprint. The offending matter was a *Reuter* telegram which had already appeared in newspapers all over the world, so we had no reason to anticipate disapproval, as there had been plenty of time to prohibit it."

On July 2, *Tokyo Asahi* announced that the Government had banned five phonograph records as "erotic." One of them was a song entitled "Do Not Forget Me." Such songs, according to the Home Office, are "particularly bad at the present time when the spiritual advancement of the people is being emphasized."

In concluding his statement, Mr. Pew declared, "It seems to me that there is enough poisonous misinformation concerning Japan and the United States afloat at present, without muddling of the facts about Japanese official determination to control public opinion, at home and abroad, by such artificial devices as a monopolistic official news agency and a propaganda agency which, despite the pretensions of the persons concerned, is just another Goebbels set-up."

⁂

An example of the dangers involved in the dissemination of propaganda through Japan's new monopolistic news agency was provided in reports cabled to the United States on July 21 referring to the closure of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The reports of the closure of the exchange as published in Japan and telegraphed here by *Reuters* and *United Press* indicated that the reason for the closure was the publication of a report alleging the Government's intention to reorganize the exchange. This apparently was the true reason, but an *Associated Press* report published under Tokyo datelines alleged that official and financial circles in Japan "were also stirred by reports of an agreement for a large American credit to China to buy airplanes, munitions, automobiles, railway rolling stock, etc." This report, later disclosed as entirely untrue, was widely circulated through official channels in Japan with the apparent object of breaking down opposition to the exorbitant demand of the Japanese military clique for military appropriations in the forthcoming budget. But this wasn't the worst of it. The Japanese papers also circulated another equally false report to the effect that Arthur Campbell, a U.S. Treasury representative had signed an agreement with T. V. Soong "for credits bolstering up China's national defense," the said agreement, according to the Japanese report, having been signed in the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. As Arthur Campbell, referred to in the Japanese report, is an official of the U.S. Customs administration, he obviously has no authority to sign agreements on behalf of the Government. The entire report was therefore false and later was officially denied in both Washington and Nanking, but its circulation in the United States as part of an *Associated Press* message referring to reasons for the closure of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was done for the obvious purpose of injuring the relations of China and the United States.

Japanese Navy Man to Head Formosan Administration

Heralding an epoch-making change in the administration of Formosa, Premier Koki Hirota, Aug. 29, sought Imperial sanction for the appointment of Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, one-time commander in chief of the Combined Fleet and a member of the Supreme Military Council, as Governor-General of the island. This post has up to now been filled by a civilian. Kenzo Nakagawa, incumbent, recently informed the Premier of his intention to resign.

The formal appointment of Admiral Kobayashi was later duly gazetted. In an interview Admiral Kobayashi said: "I don't think there is any reason for China to be nervous because a retired naval officer has been appointed governor of Formosa. Talk, without action, has always been bad for military men and I do not intend to acquire a bad habit now. I have no plans or policies, at present, and I will have nothing to say until I acquire a good knowledge of conditions in Formosa."

Japan-Australia Trade Talks Resumed

Interrupted for three months, during which the two countries launched into one of the bitterest tariff wars on record, the Japan-Australian trade negotiations were resumed Aug. 27.

Body to Control Wool Imports to Japan Formed at Osaka

Created at the suggestion of the Tokyo Government, the Society for the Control of Wool Imports made its initial bow in Osaka Aug. 25. The body, as its name implies, will have complete control on the importation of wool and is the outcome of negotiations between representatives of the Wool Industry Association and the Wool Importers' Guild, and Susumu Terao, director of the Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

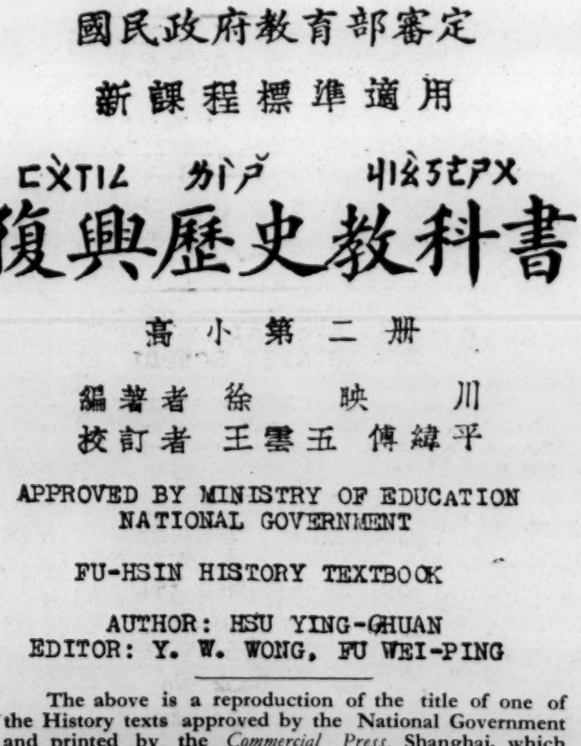
"Synthetic" Text-Books in East Hopei Designed to Denationalize Young Chinese

SHORTLY after the Japanese military authorities set up the so-called "East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government," which embraces about one-third of Hopei Province lying directly south of the Great Wall, they sent an educational commission into the area to investigate the Chinese schools. The commission, composed of Japanese and "Manchukuoans" from Mukden spent considerable time in the Zone, and as a result recommended the introduction of a new series of school text books, replacing those which had been used in the rural and village primaries since the Nationalist Revolution in 1927. The new books, which the Japanese introduced, have now been in use in the schools of the area for several months. The books were printed by a publishing house in Mukden which was established for the purpose of printing similar text-books in the Manchurian provinces following the Japanese occupation in 1931.

The Japanese military authorities have long contended that the ill feeling toward Japan which prevails throughout China has been due primarily to "anti Japanese" teachings in Chinese school books. The Japanese believe that if they can control the education of Chinese children, at least insofar as the text-books dealing with history and geography are concerned, that anti-Japanese sentiment can be broken down and friendship for Japan created in its place. The program represents an important phase of Pan-Asianism as propagated by General Iwane Matsui and his associates of the Imperial Army.

Since so-called anti-Japanese sentiment which prevails in China obviously has been caused by a long period of Japanese aggression, it is difficult to see how ill-feeling toward Nippon can be eliminated through control of primary education, because in most cases where these methods have been attempted, it has only served to drive antagonism underground, and make the people more determined to hang on to their patriotic sentiments. Despite the teachings of history, however, the Japanese are now experimenting with the idea and are compelling several millions of Chinese school children in the North-eastern provinces and in sections of Inner Mongolia and North China which are controlled by the Japanese Army to use the new "synthetic" text-books compiled under the supervision of the authorities of the Kwantung branch of the Imperial Japanese Army.

In addition to forcing the actual use of text-books supplied by the Kwantung Army, which carry out the Army's ideas of Sino-Japanese "friendship," Japanese military threats have also caused the Chinese educational authorities in all of the northern provinces, and allegedly even in Nanking, to modify their teachings of history and geography or any other subject tending to stimulate patriot sentiment regarded as anti-Japanese. Chinese teachers in schools in North China claim they are never sure when they may not be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復興歷史教科書

高小第二册

編著者 徐映川

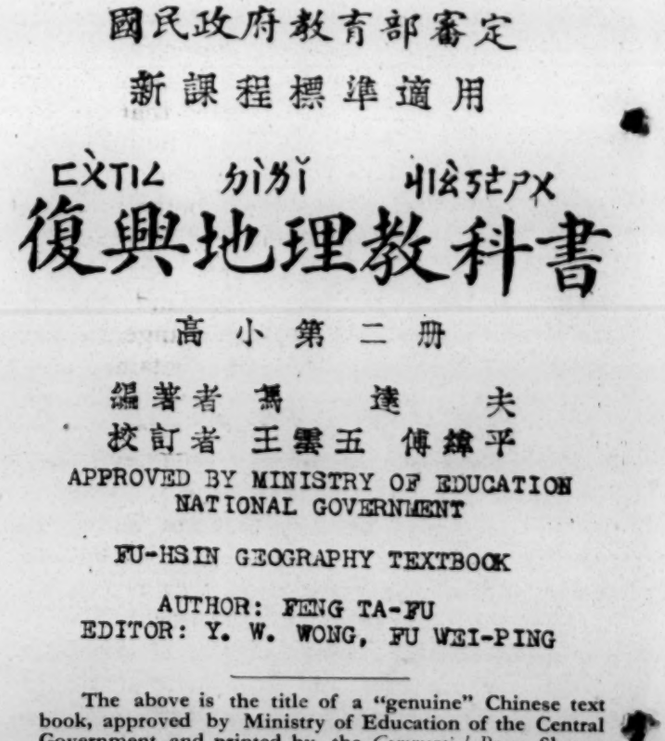
校訂者 王雲五 傅緯平

APPROVED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

FU-HSIN HISTORY TEXTBOOK

AUTHOR: HSU YING-CHUAN
EDITOR: Y. W. WONG, FU WEI-PING

The above is a reproduction of the title of one of the History texts approved by the National Government and printed by the *Commercial Press*, Shanghai, which has been banned by the Japanese military.


國民政府教育部審定

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復興地理教科書

高小第二册

編著者 馮達夫

校訂者 王雲五 傅緯平

APPROVED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

FU-HSIN GEOGRAPHY TEXTBOOK

AUTHOR: FENG TA-FU
EDITOR: Y. W. WONG, FU WEI-PING

The above is the title of a "genuine" Chinese text book, approved by Ministry of Education of the Central Government and printed by the *Commercial Press*, Shanghai.

called to account for some alleged anti-Japanese statement made in the course of classroom work. The Japanese military authorities maintain a small army of spies which they use to check up on the Chinese schools and their teachings.

Several weeks ago *The Review* caused an investigation to be made of the new type of school books, which the Japanese military authorities have introduced into the schools of the East Hopei Zone. More than a dozen copies of primary texts, the titles of a few of which are shown herewith, were obtained and analyzed in both the Chinese and English languages. The results of the summary are printed herewith, the object being to indicate to readers of *The Review*, not only in China but abroad, the extent to which the Japanese military authorities are striving to "de-nationalize" the youth of North China through the introduction of "synthetic" text-books and the intimidation of teachers who have the responsibility of instructing the youth of the land.

An inspection of the summary, which was compiled by a group of qualified Chinese educators, indicates the subtle manner in which all statements and references to Japanese aggression both past and present have been eliminated. The Japanese have even gone further and eliminated all references which might be designed to make the Chinese patriotic and loyal toward their own country. The Japanese warlords have been particularly energetic in eliminating all references to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his teachings, and, of course, references to the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party have been barred completely.

Many of the changes are so subtle as to be understandable only in their complete implications by Chinese educators; however, a great many of the other changes are apparent to anyone. For example, it will be noted that the Japanese military authorities have eliminated all such terms as "Chinese people", the object apparently being to cause Chinese youths to regard their fellows in abstract manner rather than sympathetically as members of one racial family. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why the term, "Chinese people", has been changed to simple "China". One of the books contained a reference to the Chinese Red Cross Society. This was changed to "International" Red Cross. In another text-book the words, "our country", were also changed to merely "China".

In many instances the Japanese authorities have not hesitated to "change history". For example, references in the book to Korea as a colony of Japan were changed to "independent Korea". One historical reference to Korea in Lesson Book No. 11 said that there were two parties, "the old and the new". According to the version in the text Japan "helped the new party while China helped the old party". This resulted in civil war in Korea, the outcome of which was Korean independence from China. A statement in the Chinese text-book to the effect that the Korean Empire had become a puppet of Japan was entirely eliminated. Another example of alteration of history appears in Book No. 16, Page No. 38 referring to the Shantung question. A statement in the original Chinese text referring to the Paris Peace Conference and the transfer of Ger-

新訂

小學國語教科書

REVISED NATIONAL LANGUAGE (KUO-YU) READERS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

新訂

小學自然教科書

REVISED SCIENTIFIC TEXTBOOK FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

新訂

小學算術教科書

REVISED ARITHMETIC TEXTBOOK FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

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小學地理教科書

REVISED GEOGRAPHY TEXTBOOK FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

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小學歷史教科書

REVISED HISTORY TEXTBOOK FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

The above are reproductions of Chinese primary-school text book titles which have been introduced into the "East Hopei" Zone by the Imperial Japanese Kwantung Army.

man rights to Japanese declaring that this had given rise to the Chinese National Salvation Movement, was entirely eliminated and a new sentence substituted simply saying that, "students at Peiping had started the National Salvation Movement".

Space is not available for a complete analysis of all of the new text books, but summaries of a few of the books by competent Chinese educators appear herewith.

Of special interest to readers of *The Review* in the United States, was the publication in Shanghai of a report by the *United Press* alleging that the Japanese had also made an attempt to alter text-books used in the public schools of Hawaii and California. The report, dated Sacramento, California, August 20th, charged that a book written by one Walter G. Hoffman, described as "an instrument of Japan's frankly announced plan for the introduction of propaganda into our schools," had misrepresented facts in order to favor Japan. The protest was filed by the California Joint Immigration Committee and attention was called particularly to the book, "Pacific Relations", which had been barred from use in the schools of Hawaii. It was "exposed" by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relatons.

Japan's attempt, several years ago to "colonize" California through officially fostered migration of large number of Japanese caused a reaction among the Californians resulting in legislation barring Japanese laborers from entering the State and also preventing aliens (Japanese) from owning or leasing land. Since that time anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific Coast, but particularly in California, has been most pronounced, although certain commercial interests in the state in recent years have agitated for lifting the immigration ban to the extent of putting Japan on a "quota" similar to European countries. The Japanese, apparently encouraged by their recent successes in Asia, would apply similar educational methods in the United States by causing the use of "synthetic" text-books by American youths.

ANALYSIS OF NEW TEXT BOOKS INTRODUCED INTO EAST HOPEI ZONE BY JAPANESE KWANTUNG ARMY

RESULT OF COMPARISONS OF THE CHANGED PRIMARY TEXTBOOKS BY "THE EAST HOPEI AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT" WITH THE ORIGINAL "REVIVAL PRIMARY TEXTBOOKS" PREPARED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRESS.

I.—The Primary Social Textbook. The 2nd pamphlet

Lesson 1: Both pictures of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. and the National and Kuomintang flags are omitted in the picture.
„ 2: No Kuomintang flag shown in the picture.
„ 5: "We want to memorize Dr. Sun Yat Sen" substituted by "the Policemen".
„ 6: "Week Memorial Service" substituted by "The primates".
„ 20: Martyr's Temple" substituted by "The Native Wisemen's Temple".

II.—The Primary Social Textbook. The 4th pamphlet

Lesson 4: "The Climate of Our Country", and the map of our country all substituted by "The climate and Civilization of the Temperate Zone".
„ 6: The Min Sun Primary School on the flag of the picture changed into The Yu Ing Primary School.
„ 10: "The Chinese Red Cross Society" in the picture changed into "The International Red Cross Society"
„ 30: "The Miao People (Miaotzu) inhabit mostly in the southern mountains of our country", "Our Country" being omitted.

III.—The Primary Social Textbook. The 6th pamphlet

Lesson 3,4: Where there are "*Our Country*", all are changed into "Chung Kuo" (China).
„ 5: "The Chinese People" substituted by "The differentiation of the race of our country".
„ 6: "The boundary between Manchuria and Korea" being omitted in the section on the *Boundaries of China.*
„ 7: "The East Three Provinces" changed into "Manchuria".
„ 8: "The 72 Martyrs' Day" substituted by "A World of Machines".
„ 11: "Our Country and Japan" substituted by "The Invention of Steam Engines".
„ 12: "The May 30th Crisis" substituted by "The Invention of Electric Machine".
„ 13: "May 9th" substituted by "The Progress of Weaving".
„ 14: Cheng Ying Z and Liao Tsung Kai" (martyrs) substituted by "The residences of the people in the different regions"
„ 15: "Why should the Concessions be restored?" substituted by "The Little Friends in the Torrid Zone".
„ 16: "The Unequal Treaties" substituted by "The Little Friends in the Cold Regions".

IV.—The Primary Textbook. The 8th pamphlet

Lesson 5: The last sentence, "How to become a strong nation?" changed into "Thus brings self-existence!"
„ 6: Omitted "There are five Yuans in our National Government".
„ 7: Omitted the three periods for national construction as decided by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.
„ 8: "The Capital of Our Country" changed into "Nanking", and omitted the part on the removal of the Capital in the 16th year of the Chinese Republic.
„ 9: "It is a great shame since within the boundary our people are not allowed to inhabit and nor can fortifications be built to guard against" *Omitted.*
„ 10: Omitted, "Wang Hwa Kan, situated in the east of Canton, there are the 72 Martyrs' graves for which place we ought to keep in memory of the Revolution of our Country".
„ 11: Omitted "Dr. Sun's plans for the opening of river navigation".
„ 12: Omitted "The National Government", "The Shanghai-Nanking" and "The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway" being changed into "Chao-San" (Chaochow-Swatow), "Tung-Bu" (Tatung-Bukuan and "Wu-Cha" (Wuhu-Chapoo) Railways. On the map, there are no names indicated about the four provinces in Manchuria.
„ 13: Omitted the part on the development of the aviation business of our country.
„ 15: Omitted "The influences from West" and substituted by "The Three Great Inventions of Our Country".
„ 16: "Oversea Chinese" changed into "Nanyang".
„ 17: "Imperialism and Colonies" substituted by "The Climate and the Agricultural Products of our Country".
„ 19: "The World after the Great War" substituted by "The Industry and Commerce of our Country".

V.—The Primary Social Textbook. The 2nd pamphlet, Higher Primary

Lesson 2: "Recognition of our own people and the chief principles of our people" substituted by "The origin of the Chung Hwa (Chinese) People".
„ 4: "The geography of the Eastern Three Provinces" substituted by "The West-Chow Dynasty and the period of Chun-Chu-Chuan-Kuo".
„ 7: "The First National Revolution of China" substituted by "The Three Great Religions of the World".
„ 8: Omitted, "Chang Tien Sze (The heathen but hereditary leader of the Tao Religion) who lived in the Lon-Hu-Mountain (Dragon and Tiger Mountain in Kiangse) after centuries was driven and abandoned by the Revolutionary Army in the 15th year of the Chinese Republic."
„ 13: The part on "The boundary defense of Thibet" in the lesson of "The Geography of Thibet" was omitted.
„ 14: The part on "The boundary defense of Sinkiang" in the lesson of "The Geography of Sinkiang" was changed into "The Boundary of Sinkiang".
„ 15: The part on "The boundary defense of Mongolia" was omitted.
„ 18: Omitted, "Thus created the first example in history of the conquest of China by foreign tribes".
„ 21: "To limit the private capital" substituted by "The Establishment of the Min Dynasty".
„ 23: On the paragraph about daily utensils, the meaning of the last sentence was changed, such as "The foreign goods effect the people's living" being changed into "The complicatedness of various transactions have changed the lives of the people".
„ 26: The meaning of the last paragraph on the lesson of "The oversea colonies of China" was changed.
„ 27: The part on "The general conditions of the anti-Chinese movement" was changed into "The look

down of oversea Chinese". "The policies of the imperialistic nations toward China" was changed into "The kind of warning ought to be kept in mind by the oversea Chinese".

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TEXTBOOKS ON COMMON KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

I.—The Primary Common Knowledge Textbooks. The 2nd pamphlet

No comparison can be made since the local publisher does not have such a book at hand.

II.—The Primary Common Knowledge Textbook. The 4th pamphlet

Lesson 8: "The Petroleum in China" being changed into "The high class petroleum".
„ 16 & 17: "The story of the boyhood of Dr. Sun being changed into "The story of Tsuan Tien Yu".
„ 23: & 24: "Don't forget the national humiliation" and "The foreign goods and the native goods", substituted by "keeping" time and "clocks and watches".

III.—The Primary Common Knowledge Textbooks. The 6th pamphlet

Lesson 1: Omitted, "Just because of the unequal treaties, the foreign goods have been prevalently sold in the whole nation, and have thus caused the failure of the native goods".
„ 2: The last sentence being about the Japanese invasion on Jan. 28, (1932) in Shanghai district was omitted.
„ 4: "Native goods and patriotism" being substituted by "The Increase of the colonial business".
„ 5: "The oversea Chinese in the foreign countries" being substituted by "The native products".
„ 15: "The memorial day of Wang Hwa Kan" substituted by "The dandelion".
„ 16: "The place where the Revolution originated substituted by "The preparatory meeting for a tour".
„ 25: "The dates of national humiliation in the month of May" substituted by "The Yellow River and its following regions".
„ 26: "The revolution commemoration days in May" substituted by "The deserts".
„ 31: "Prohibition of opium and National humiliation" being changed into "The Progress of the means for aviation".
„ 32: "The diplomacy after the Opium War" substituted by "The Army and Policemen".
„ 33: "The unequal Treaties" being substituted by "The Dove".

IV.—The Primary Common Knowledge Textbooks. The 8th pamphlet

Lesson 4: "The four great oceans and the 7 great continents" changed into "The five great oceans and the five great continents".
„ 12: "Save China by peaceful efforts" substituted by "City ports and concessions".
„ 14: "Our nation hereafter" substituted by "Edison".
„ 16: Omitted, The last sentence in the paragraph about the navigation routes. "It is a great pity that the navigation business have all been seized by the foreigners".
„ 24: Omitted, "And, in accordance with the industrial program of Dr. Sun Yat Sen".
„ 33: "*Voting Power* and *discharge*" substituted by "The anti-red and the autonomous East Hopei".
„ 34: "*Power of Initiation* and *referendum*" substituted by "The Confucius".
„ 35: "The local sanitary affairs" substituted by "Yu Fei" (famous General in the Sung Dynasty)

V.—The Primary Hygienic Textbooks. The 2nd pamphlet, Higher Primary

(The text being entirely the same.)

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RESULT OF COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE CHANGED PRIMARY TEXTBOOKS OF "THE EAST HOPEI AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT" AND THE ORIGINAL "REVIVAL PRIMARY TEXTBOOKS" PREPARED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRESS

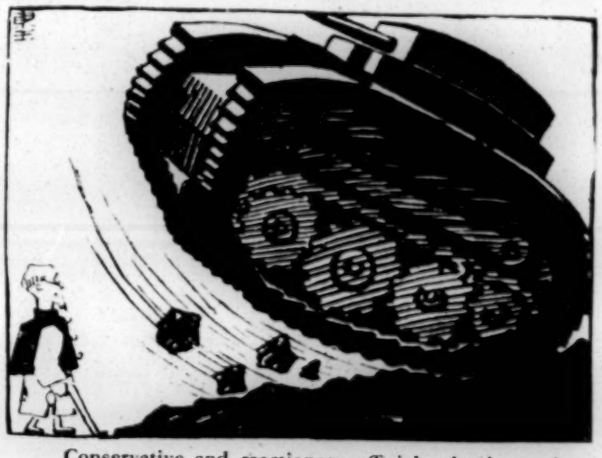
The Primary Geography Textbook. The 2nd Pamphlet, Higher Primary

Publisher	*Lesson No.*	*Page No.*	*Line No.*	*Comparison of Differences of the Text*
Com. Press	1	3	7	"Dr. Sun's Industrial Program"
East Hopei	1	3	7	"The Authority which is zealous about industry"
C. P.	7	19	7	"According to Dr. Sun's Industrial Program"
E. H.	7	9	7	This sentence being omitted.
C. P.	9	23		Picture: "Ku New Ling"
E. H.	9	20		„ "Hai Wei Temple of Lushan"
C. P.	13	32	9	"Dr. Sun's Industrial Program has regarded. . ."
E. H.	13	32	9	No such sentence.
C. P.	19	44		Contains a complete map of the communications of the whole country
E. H.	19			No such map.
C. P.	Foreword		(1)	"Formally announced and carried out by the Ministry of Education."
E. H.	„		(1)	No such sentence.
C. P.	„		(2)	"With regard to the place of National Humiliation and Dr. Sun's industrial program. . ."
E. H.	„		(2)	"With regard to the opening of waste lands and the promotion of industry. . ."
C. P.	„		(6)	"Besides this book, we have compiled a series of teaching methods, the details of which are mentioned in the 'Teaching Methods of Different Course and their Reference Materials', all available for teachers' references".
E. H.	„			This being omitted.
C. P.	1	1	4	"Occupied the present Jehol and the East Three Provinces"
E. H.	1	1	4	"Occupied the entire region of Manchuria"
C. P.	5	11	Title	"To resist the Japanese invaders"
E. H.	5	11	„	"Conquest of the pirates" In this lesson, All "the Japanese invaders" being changed into "Pirates"
C. P.	5	11	Title	"How is the relation between the Min Dynasty and the Japanese People?"
E. H.	5	11	„	No such sentence.
C. P.	5	11	3,5	"The Japanese Invaders", "the Japanese Sea Invaders"
E. H.	5	11	3,5	"The Pirates", "The East Sea Pirates"
C. P.	11	25	Title	"The Sino-Japanese War and the Withdrawal of Korea" (as a colony of China)"
E. H.	11	25	„	"The Sino-Japanese War and the Independence of Korea"
C. P.	11	25	Questions	"How was the Loochoo Island seized by the Japanese?"
E. H.	11	25	„	No such question.
C. P.	11	25	„	"The loss as mentioned in the Makuan treaty". "The withdrawal of Korea as a colony".
E. H.	11	25	„	"The result of the Makuan Treaty". "The Independence of Korea".
C. P.	11	25	Heading	"The Seizure of the Loochoo Island"
E. H.	11	25	„	"The Japanese occupied the Loochoo Island"
C. P.	11	25	2-5	"It was not long that she seized the Loochoo Island, the dependent state of China and changed the name into 'Tsong Shun Hsien'. China filed vigorous protest but in vain. This is the first lesson China had learned in the losing of her subordinate state".
E. H.	11	25	2-3	"It was not long that the 'Tsong Shun Hsien' was established in Loochoo."
C. P.	11	25-26	6-7, 1-3	"Japan began to encroach Korea after she had gained Loochoo. Korea, a feudatory state of China, used to be as one family with China. However Japan contracted with her and recognized her as an independent state. And again Japan lured the Korean Youth to imitate Japan which thus gave rise of the two parties, the New and the Old Parties. Japan helped the New Party while China helped the Old Party. This always caused the civil strife of Korea. Then China agreed with Japan that whenever in the future should any unfortunate thing occur in Korea, and in case both countries are required to send troops to Korea they should give notice to each other. It happened that in 1894 when civil strife broke out in Korea and China sent troops to Korea following her notice to Japan"
E. H.	11	25	4-5	"Korea and Japan, viewing each other through the sea, the former being the colony of China which until 1894 had sent army to Korea on account of rebellions and at the same time noticed Japan to send troops too".
C. P.	11	27	1-2	"After Korea declared independence of China with the name of 'The great Han Empire', but the actual power was all in the hands of the Japanese, the Korean emperor being only a puppet"
E. H.	11	27	1	No such passage. Only a map of the Sino-Japanese war given on P. 26.
C. P.	11	27	Works	A drama and demonstration of the Sino-Japanese war was compiled based on the combination of the Chinese Textbook and other references.
E. H.	11	27	„	Assisted by other historical references, study carefully the past Sino-Japanese relationships.
C. P.	14	33	Questions	"How did Dr. Sun lead his revolution? What had been his aim for revolution?
E. H.	14	34	„	"What is the aim of the Chinese revolution?" Wherever, there is 'Mr. Sun Yat Sen', the 'Mr.' is always omitted.
C. P.	14	34	8-10	"Seeing the permanent foundation for the Chinese revolution, it is necessary to solve the question of livelihood with the two questions of nationalism and Democracy at the same time. Therefore, it has been decided to use The Three Peoples Principles as the aim for revolution."
E. H.	14	34	9-10	"Study how to promote the program of permanment foundation"
C. P.	14	35	4-6	All Others omitted. "And as the organization of Kuomingtang is more progressive, so the pro-

				paganda has also a wider opening".
E. H.	14	35	4-5	"The activities of Kuomintang are so widespread in all lands that the number of people has greatly increased".
C. P.	16	38	2-4	"But the imperialists found their agression toward China also mutually and closely related. So on the 8th year of the Chinese Republic, at the Paris Peace Conference, they did not care about the demand for the nullification of unequal treaties presented by the Chinese delegation, and when in treating the Shantung problem, there had caused such words inscribed in the peace pact: 'All rights of Germany in Shantung should be shifted to Japan! This caused a sort of great disappointment of the Chinese people, and thus gave rise to the National Salvation Movement by students in Peiping on May 4th."
E. H.	16	38	2-4	"On May 4th of the 8th year of the Chinese Republic, the students of Peiping started the National Salvation Movement."
C. P.	16	39	5	"Having the fully organized institutions and strict laws, the members of the Kuomintang became more and more responsible".
E. H.	16	39		No such sentence. Substituted by a map of the city of Peiping.
C. P.	16	39	7	"The great May 30th movement occurred under the slogans of 'Anti Imperialism!' and 'Down with the militarists!' which have gone deeply into the mind of the people".
E. H.	16	39	7	"The occurance of the May 30th Movement". All other sentences were omitted.
C. P.	16	40	4	"Having the national flag with the color of the blue sky, white sun and the completely red earth widely hoisted in the whole city."
E. H.	16	40	4	No such sentence.
C. P.	18	44	Question	"How are the three periods mentioned in the Establishment of the Nation"?
E. H.	18	44	,,	No such question but substituted by "When did the National Government establish the capital of Nanking"?
C. P.	18	45	3-6	"According to Dr. Sun's Principles for the Establishment of the Nation, there are 3 periods: Military, discipline and constitutional. After his death, the National Government was established in Canton and had sent expeditions to fight against the North and had so far succeeded in sweeping away all militarists and established the capital in Nanking. After this period, it became the time for the whole nation to enter into the period of discipline, the entire nation being then ruled by the Kuomintang."
E. H.	18	45	3-6	"It was until the Chinese revolutionary army had abandoned the northern militartists, and the establishment of the National Government in Nanking based on Dr. Sun's Principles for Establishment of the Nation, carrying out the discipline period which was entirely handled by the Chinese Kuomintang."
C. P.	18	46	Works	"Read Dr. Sun's Principles for the Establishment of the Nation."
E. H.	18	46	,,	"Read all kinds of books on the movement of Democracy."
C. P.	20	49	Question	"The ways for making best efforts by the Chinese *people*."
E. H.	20	49	,,	"The ways for making best efforts by the Chinese."
C. P.	20	49	,,	"What can be the supplementary method for the principle of nationalism as promoted by Dr. Sun.?"
E. H.	20	49	,,	"What are the methods for remedy?"
C. P.	20	49	1	"The *Chinese people* have a history of 4 and 5 thousand years."
E. H.	20	49	1	"*China* has a history of 4 or 5 thousand years."
C. P.	20	50	3-5	"It needs the exertion of the people that they can avoid perishing. The first thing in the principle of nationalism as promoted by Dr. Sun is that all the people should have a full realisation of their own position..... The second thing is that all people should remove all their misunderstandings."
E. H.	20	50	1-3	"How can we avoid perishing? The first thing is that all people must realise their own position..... The second thing is that we must remove all obstructions."
C. P.	20	50	8	"The position already lost by our people internationally."
E. H.	20	50	5	"The lost position of our contry internationally."
C. P.	20	50	11	"It wholly depends upon the use of the spirit of the people."
E. H.	20	50	9	"It depends wholly in the best efforts of all."
C. P.	20	51	1-2	"On reading Dr. Sun's teaching and the history of the struggle of present nationals, it then directs the way for making the best efforts of the Chinese people."
E. H.	20	51		No such passage.
C. P.	20	51	Works	Study and read Dr. Sun's Principle of Nationalism.
E. H.	20	50	,,	Study the past history of the struggle of the Chinese people.
C. P.	General idea of the book			The history of the national humiliation and the revival movement of its people.
E. H.	ditto			"National humiliation" omitted.
C. P.	Has teaching method.			
E. H.	No such teaching method.			

Birthday of Confucius, the Great Sage, Observed Throughout China

The 2487th birthday anniversary of Confucius, the great Sage, was observed throughout China Aug. 28. The principal ceremony was held at the Confucian Temple in Kufow, the Sage's native home in southern Shantung, when more than 5,000 Party and Government officials, representatives of public organizations and descendants of the Sage participated. On behalf of the National Government, General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, officiated and read a eulogy from President Lin Sen. The delegates visited the Tomb of the Sage and offered due homage. A memorial service was also held at the Confucian Temple in Tsinan with Chang Shao-tang, Chief Secretary of the Shantung Provincial Government, presiding. Similar commemorations were also held at Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peiping, Kalgan, Kueihua, Kaifeng, Loyang, Sian, Chengtu, Chungking, Kweiyang, Kunming (Yunnanfu), Hankow, Changsha, Anking, Wuhu, Nanchang, Chinkiang, Hsuchow, Hangchow and Canton.



Conservative and reactionary official who is trying to revive the study of Confucian classics observes modern military tank for first time and exclaims, "Why, I have never seen this before."—*From tabloid Crystal.*

A memorial service was held at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking, under the joint auspices of the National Government and Central Party Headquarters. The service was attended by 700 Government and Party officials, including General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of the Navy, and Wang Yung-pin, Minister of Judicial Administration. Ting Wei-fen, member of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C., presided.

Joining in the nation-wide observance of the birthday anniversary of Confucius, Radio Station XQHA, (situated in Shanghai) renamed the Great Eastern broadcasting station by its new Japanese owners, featured a program centering on the great Chinese sage. A lecture, entitled "The teachings of Confucius," was given by Dr. Shinzo Shinjyo, director of the Shanghai Science Institute. Mrs. Yacko Iwai, wife of Kojiro Iwai, Japanese commercial counsellor, sang "Confucius Be Praised," composed by Kuraki Narita, music instructor at the Japanese Girls' High School. Toshio Takatori, a bass singer, rendered a Chinese version of the lyrics.

Friendly Feeling of Germany and Japan as Viewed by Embassy Official

Morito Morishima, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, who has been promoted to a post in the Tokyo Foreign Office in an interview in Shimonoseki Aug. 22 enroute to the Japanese Capital said:—"Britain has formed friendship with Soviet Russia and is endeavoring to save Europe from the evils of war. Germany's friendly feeling toward Japan is exceedingly marked, and Germany wholeheartedly welcomes Japanese-German Alliance."

Ruthless Civil War in Spain and Relentless "Purge" in Russia Keep Europe in Turmoil

EUROPE is being shaken at both the eastern and western extremities, with the result that the masses in the countries in between are in a state of great anxiety. In Spain a civil war is being conducted with astounding barbarity, both sides evidently not paying much attention to the rules of so-called "civilized" warfare. In Russia, the party in power, which means Stalin and his supporters, is engaged in what is euphemistically called a "purge", but which is in reality a campaign to jail or execute any of his opponents, who by word of mouth or by documents can be proven to have been taken any active part in trying to dethrone him. Prominent among Stalin's opponents are those who follow the tenets of the exiled Trotsky, who are frequently referred to as "Trotskyites." V. M. Molotov, President of the Union Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union, was dismissed September 1. Russia to-day has made many improvements on conditions as compared with Czarist days, but in judicial and political procedure there has been little change. The secret police exercise just as manevolent an influence as they did in the days of the Romanoffs, and people continue to be executed—in all likelihood, at the present time, in greater numbers than the telegrams give any inkling of—on the strength of "evidence" that in Anglo-Saxon countries would not be allowed to be introduced, much less acted upon. Paris messages stated that mass arrests, mutinies and suicides are now apparently matters of daily occurrence in the Soviet Union.

In Spain, the rebel party, (which means those who are imbued with the Bourbon spirit,) are drawing closer to Madrid from day to day. One of the bloodiest battles of the entire civil war took place Aug. 30, with the rebels drawing somewhat nearer to the Spanish capital. When the rebels bombarded Irun, the loyal forces in the city shot the hostages they were holding. Gen. Quiepo de Llano, one of the leaders of the southern rebels, in a radio broadcast Aug. 30, claimed that so far 2,000 people have been assassinated by the Madrid Government. Suggestions made by Britain and several other European powers to mediate in the Spanish dispute have met with little sympathy from either side. Naturally enough, the left wing Spanish Government is receiving sympathetic treatment in the Soviet press. Thus prominence was given in Moscow *Pravda* Aug. 26, to an interview of its special correspondent in Moscow with President Azana of the Spanish Republic in which the latter stated that it was always clear to him that the great Soviet democracy could not but be in solidarity with the Spanish democracy. To an even greater degree than it is sympathetic with the Spanish regime, the Soviet press has indulged in polemics against the German Government of an exceedingly bitter nature. The *Izvestia* commented that German Fasicsm's growing insolence had of late been making itself felt in an increasing degree on a number of sections of the International Front.

The whole European situation is characterized by mutual suspicion and recrimination. The Soviets, which already had by far the largest standing army in the world, have recently taken steps which will increase the army by more than a million men. At the same time the air force is being heavily increased. One of the results of the opening of a new Soviet air line between Moscow and Prague (Czecho-Slovakia) last week, was to evoke comments from the German press that the obvious purpose of the new route is not commercial, but military, as it follows the Carpathian mountains where meteorological conditions are bad—the whole trip requiring about 14 hours. Germany, since it tore up the Versailles Treaty, has been increasing its military strength at a rapid rate, with the inevitable strain on the country's precarious financial resources. A telegram from Berlin Aug. 29, stated that one of the results of the increased military expenditure has been an increase in the company tax this year by 25 per cent, with an increase to 50 precent next year. In the meantime Germany and Italy are drawing closer together, under the guidance of dictators with somewhat similar aims, but quite different personalities. Certain observers were quoted as saying that Germany and Italy are seeking to form a bloc against Bolshevism, and in pursuance of this object Signor Mussolini may visit Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden in the second fortnight in September and thus return the visit made by the Fuehrer to Venice in 1933. Signor Mussolini, it is stated, will take the opportunity publicly to show Italy's gratitude for the attitude adopted by Germany during the imposition of sanctions against his country.

The Soviet attitude generally in international politics is characertized by a certant amount of logic which is lacking in the diplomatic policies of many other countries. It is not so many years ago, for example, that it threw consternation into a so-called Disarmament Conference in Europe by making a proposal for *real* disarmarent. Whether the Soviets were sincere or not, they demonstrated that none of the powers really wanted that, except as applied to some other nation than their

own. The Soviets have once more shown their crusading spirit in connection with League of Naton procedure, as is to be witnessed in a telegram from Geneva Aug. 28, which recorded the fact that Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, had addressed a note to the League of Nations, opposing the proposed revision of the League of Nations Covenant as a result of the Ethiopian fiasco. He suggested an eleven-point program by which the punitive procedure would be strengthened. A mandatory meeting of the council would be held, he suggested, within three days after war had begun against a member of the League. Within three days after convening, the Council should have established the facts. Council decisions would be adopted when approved by three-fourths of the membership. In the event that the council did not act against the aggressor the fact that action had been taken quickly would not prejudice immediate mutual assistance on the part of those nations interested. Furthermore, members failing to participate in the sanctions the council adopts could be subjected to discriminatory customs and other commercial measures. M. Litvinov suggested that the League of Nations formally recognize mutual assistance pacts, which would aid security within the League framework. He added that the plan could be carried out through an assembly resolution or by signing a protocol.

The London correspondent of Moscow *Pravda* reported last week that German Fascism's colossal military preparations has called forth markedly felt alarm in England. English public opinion well understands that the constant increase in German armaments signifies the growth of the war danger and is pursuing the purpose of the realization of German imperialism's aggressive schemes, the Russian correspondent stated.

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Almost lost sight of in the news dispatches because of the stirring events that are taking place on the Continent, the world is prone to forget that the struggle in Palestine between the Arab and Jewish populations is continuing with unabated fury, and as a result the British have from week to week had to increase their forces there. Ambushes of Jews and British soldiers by Arabs are matters of weekly, sometimes almost daily, occurrence. The British Government is in somewhat of a ticklish position as regards Palestine. It could, if it wished, throw a sufficient military force into Palestine, to blow up the entire Arab population within a few weeks. But that would not by any means solve the problem, for it would mean a flare-up in the entire Mohammedan population in the British Empire, many millions of whom are to be found in India—where the British Government must rely upon Mohammedans in the course of its policy of "divide and rule", and without which Britain's hold in India, which is becoming weaker daily, would be lost almost over night. The fact that recently the British have found it expedient to grant equaliy to the Egyptians has not been without its effect on the Arab world, who are thereby impelled to adopt a "cocky" attitude. Curiously enough, the Jewish population in the Holy Land, on whose behalf the British are pouring out blood and treasure, are criticizing the British Government for not doing enough for the Jewish cause and not living up to their World-Wartime promises.

China Commercial Advertising Agency Celebrates Tenth Anniversary

The China Commercial Advertising Agency celebrated its tenth anniversary Sept. 1. This successful advertising agency was started ten years ago by C. P. Ling, and he remains at its head today as proprietor and general manager. The agency which he conducts is at present in charge of the advertising of many of Shanghai's leading businesses. Mr. Ling obtained his principal education in the United States, he being the first Chinese student at Rochester University, where he graduated with a B.A. degree. He had previously taken a six-year course at Tsing Hua University, which he won in a contest. After receiving an M.A. degree from Columbia University (1919) he joined the School of Business at Colombia and New York University. During this time he was associated with the China International Famine Relief Committee. In the conduct of his agency Mr. Ling puts to good use the principles of advertising which he learned in the United States. His wife, the former Annie Ying Tong, and he were married in 1928. They have five children.

C. P. Ling, General Manager of China Commercial Advertising Agency.

General Chiang Approves Amnesty of Political Prisoners, Says Sun Fo

According to Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, General Chiang Kai-shek has approved the proposal for an amnesty of all political prisoners in China. The proposal, Mr. Sun declared, was recently submitted by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission.

Questioned about the proposed general amnesty for political offenders, Wang Yung-pin, Minister of Judicial Administration, said that the general amnesty, if duly approved, will be proclaimed by a Mandate of the National Government. The scope and the detailed measures should go through the legislative procedure by enactment of a set of Regulations governing the General Amnesty. Whether counter-revolutionary offenders are to be included within the scope of the proposed amnesty, will have to be considered and decided upon by the Central authorities and the Legislative Yuan.

Central News stated that the recent proposal from certain quarters as regards a general amnesty to political prisoners is attracting widespread attention of judicial and legislative authorities of the nation. Granting of pardons to political offenders, according to Wang Yung-pin, Minister of Justice, should be made by the National Government. But prior to that step, regulations governing a general amnesty should be drafted by the Legislative Yuan.

Many questions in this regard, Mr. Wang said, have to be threshed out, such as whether criminal offenders and reactionaires should be given special pardons. These, he added, have to be decided by both the Central Political Council and the Legislative Yuan.

According to a conservative estimate, the political offenders now under detention throughout the country (excluding Kwangsi and Sinkiang) total at least 3,160, of whom 2,100 are held in ordinary prisons and 1,060 in penitentiaries. This figure does not include the persons who are detained in other institutions.

Japanese Army Urges Disbandment of Kuomintang as Punishment for Chengtu Incident

THE controversy between China and Japan over the opening of a Japanese Consulate at Chengtu ("reopening" is really a misnomer) has resulted in another "incident." The riot at the Szechuen capital last week, which resulted in the death of two Japanese and the serious injury of two others, has already been christened the "Chengtu Incident" both by Chinese and Japanese official and journalistic circles. That the riot had its genesis in the controversy concerning the opening of the Japanese Consulate was made clear in a message from Chengtu August 25 by a correspondent of the *Shanghai Times*. This correspondent related that a mass meeting had been held in the city park of protest against the coming to Chengtu of a Japanese Consul. "Chengtu, not being a treaty port, and no foreign business people residing here," the correspondent said, "it is felt by many that there is no need for foreign Consuls. The British Consul left several years ago; the German Consul has not been here since the War. The French are the only nation to have a Consul here, and he is only 'acting' Consul; being a doctor he also practises medicine and would no doubt be here anway even if the Consulate were closed."

The temper of the Japanese generally concerning the incident was reflected in a special message from Shanghai dated Aug. 25 to the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, which stated that the Third Fleet, attaching much importance to the Chengtu incident, and being responsible for protection of the lives and property of Japanese nationals resident in the Yangtze area, had sent an urgent telegram to the warship *Hotsu*, at anchor at Chungking, to conduct a speedy investigation. The fleet, it was stated, is ready to dispatch a warship to the scene of the incident if developments warrant it. The telegram concluded: "If the Chinese side takes advantage of these disadvantageous conditions of Japan and shows a lukewarm and insincere attitude toward a settlement, the Embassy will halt the Sino-Japanese conversations scheduled to be started upon the arrival in Nanking of Ambassador Kawagoe. In such a case the Embassy authorities are determined to definitely chastise the outrage of the Chinese side." The *Yomiuri* August 23, stated that the Tokyo Foreign Office authorities stick to the policy of re-opening the Consulate-General for maintenance of the vested rights and interests of Japan. They instructed Consul-General Suma at Nanking to file a vigorous protest with the Nanking Government against the outtage and at the same time demand Nanking to guarantee the safety of Mr. Iwai's person and have the Consulate-General at Chengtu opened.

Domei quoted observers in Tokyo as saying that the Nanking government, had countenanced, if not encouraged, such activities, very much along the same lines adopted by the Empress Dowager in dealing with the Boxers in 1900. This view was reflected in the press comment on the case. The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, one of whose correspondents was a victim of the mob's action, declared that the outbreak was the result of the dual policy the Nanking-government has pursued for the last decade. The case, the paper opined, could not be settled by a mere apology and the punishment of those responsible, but would require the rectification of Nanking's dual policy towards Japan. Taking a similar view, the *Tokyo Jiji*, a leading independent daily, asserted that the riot was caused by the "anti-Japanese sentiments of the Chinese, which have been laboriously fostered by the Nanking government." Messages from Tokyo indicated that Japan will not be satisfied with the usual procedure for the settlement of similar incidents, but will demand that the Chinese government accept full responsibility for the anti-Japanese agitation which directly led to the outbreak.

Eradication of the basic cause of the rioting at Chengtu—namely, anti-Japanese sentiment—should be thoroughly effected at this time if Sino-Japanese relations are to be improved, was the view expressed to the Japanese press by Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, in commenting on the Chengtu mob outbreak. Major-Gen. Kita expressed the view that information on the case gathered up to the present revealed that the Nanking government was responsible on two counts. These were:

1.—The agitation carried on by the Nanking government against the reopening of the Japanese Consulate-General at Chengtu, which indirectly incited the mob to rioting.

2.—The failure of the proper authorities to extend protection to travelers who had taken all steps required by treaty provisions and had been given safe conducts by Chinese officials.

The Japanese Army believes that the disbandment of the Kuomintang should be demanded by Japan in connection with the Chengtu incident, according to the Tokyo *Jiji*, which on Sept. 1 featured an interview between Major-General Isogai, Director of the Bureau of Military Affairs, and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. Major-General Isogai, says the newspaper, stated during the interview that, in the event of the Nanking Government finding it impossible to dissolve the Kuomintang, Army officials were of the opinion that the Japanese Government should obtain from Nanking a "document recording China's consent to Japan's settlement by an armed force, of all issues in the future caused by or arising from actions by the Kuomintang."

Japanese naval, military and diplomatic officials gathered at the Embassy Aug. 26 to discuss the incident. Present were: Kaname Wakasugi, counsellor of the Embassy; Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, military attache; Rear-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, commander of the Special Naval Landing Party, and Rear-Admiral Kiyokazu Iwamura, chief of staff of the Fleet. Military officers held a "second-day" session at the Towa Yoko hotel, Woosung Road. Present were: Lieut.-Col. Sadaaki Kagesa, one-time military attache here and until recently chief of the Section of Manchurian and Mongolian Affairs of the Army General Staff; Major Naokata Utsunomiya, assistant military attache in Shanghai; Lieut.-Col. Tatsumi Amamiya, resident officer in Nanking; Lieut.-Col. Sakon Watari, resident officer in Hankow, and Major Toshio Sakata, assistant military attache. Lieut.-Col. Kagesa arrived in Shanghai Aug. 26 from Tsingtao after attending a similar conference of Japanese military officers in North China over the last week-end.

A somewhat reassuring note, however, was sounded Aug. 26 when calm was urged on the Japanese residents of Shanghai, (aroused to a high pitch of excitement by the news of the slaying at Chengtu) by Kaname Wakasugi, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy and Consul-General in Shanghai, in an interview with Mr. Masusaburo Amano, president of the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

The Chinese attitude is one of conciliation and regret for the incident. Chinese statements stress the point that the rioters were opposed with full force by the police at Chengtu, a number of whom were killed in the performance of their duty. The Chinese authorities showed their "sincerity," (to use a hackneyed Japanese expression) by executing the two ringleaders of the riot the day following that on which it occurred. Sakujiro Fukamachi, president of the *Shanghai Mainichi*, and Shogo Nakamura, Shanghai correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*, proceeded to Chengtu where they interviewed Teng Han-hsiang, Secretary-General of the Szechwan provincial government, Aug. 20. The *Ceneral News* account of the interview stated that when Mr. Nakamura asked whether any students were in the mob, M. Teng replied that he could not say, as it was dark at the time. When Mr. Nakamura asked how the incident ought to be settled, Mr. Teng replied that it should be treated as a "local incident" and he hoped it would be settled at an early date. When Mr. Nakamura was asked to give an opinion regarding the opening of the Japanese Consulate, Mr. Teng replied that the provincial government would follow the instructions of the Central Government.

The majority of the papers in Chengtu devoted their editorial columns Aug. 30 to comments on the incident. The *Hua Hsi Jih Pao* expressed regret over the outbreak of the mob violence, explaining that it was an unfortunate coincidence that the four Japanese visitors should arrive at a time when unscrupulous elements were looking for a chance to embarrass the Government after the collapse of the Communist army in Szechwan. The execution of the two ring-leaders demonstrated that the authorities had done their best to accord protection to the Japanese visitor, and clearly showed that the government was not desirous of having trouble with foreign nationals. It expressed the hope that the Japanese people would understand the prompt action taken by the Government in dealing with the incident and that they would assist in settling the affair without further aggravation.

The *Wha Mei Wan Pao* Aug. 26 quoted a spokesman of the local Japanese Consulate to the effect that the recent killing of two Japanese newspaper correspondents in Szechwan was a consequence of the instigation made by the Communists to the Szechwan people, who had raised strong opposition against the establishment of a Japanese Consulate in Chengtu.

Mob Ringleaders Executed by Order of Gen. Liu Hsiang

The two ringleaders of the mob who caused the Chengtu incident, identified as Liu Cheng-hsien and Su Teh-sheng, were executed Aug. 27 by order of Gen. Liu Hsiang, Governor of Szechuan. They were arrested by the police in the course of the disturbances which resulted in the four Japanese being attacked on Aug. 24.

A *Domei* message from Hankow Aug. 27 gave the following details: A mob of about forty men rushed the Tachuen Hotel, where the four Japanese were staying, and broke into the room occupied jointly by Mr. Fukagawa and Mr. Watanabe. The two Japanese showed their safe-conducts issued by the provincial government and sought to talk with the leaders. However, they were attacked, beaten with fists and sticks, and later dragged to the outer wall, where they were killed. Meantime, another group, which had separated from the main body, discovered Shoichi Seto and Takeo Tanaka, the other two members of the party, who also were beaten and left lying on the floor, where they were found by officials of the Bureau of Public Safety.

Chinese Police Killed and Wounded in Resisting Mob

The riot, according to numerous competent observers in Nanking quoted by *Central News*, was engineered by anti-Government elements for the purpose of increasing the Central Government's difficulties in handling foreign relations. It is also mentioned that Szechuan has not been entirely cleared of bandits.

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Chengtu, stated that a number of Chinese, in addition to the Japanese, were killed in the riot. The mob, instigated by reactionary elements, launched an attack on the Ta Chuan Hotel, the Chiao Tung Company, the I Chin Company, and the Heng Pao Company. Police immediately arrived to suppress the riot. In the course of the ensuing melee, the following persons were killed or wounded: Liu Chieh, Police Superientendent; Hsu Ching-yuan, an official of the Bureau of Public Safety; Wang Ju-tsai, Police Patrol Chief; Chen Po-lin, Li Yin-chou, Chia Chih-ping, Chen Chung-wen, Li Ping-an, and Liu Shih-ching, policemen; Ho Yu-shou, I Sheng-wu, and Li Shao-hsing, civilians; in addition to the four Japanese.

Receipt of Detailed Report Causes Japanese Attitude to Stiffen

The attitude of the Japanese authorities stiffened visibly following the receipt of the first official account of the affair sent by Renji Kasuya, consul-general in Chungking. According to this dispatch, officials said, the attack was wholly unprovoked and was the result of the failure of the Chengtu authorities to protect persons who had the right to every safeguard. Under these circumstances, the spokesman for the Tokyo Foreign Office said, the incident was "serious and unfortunate" in that it consituted an insult to the Japanese nation. According to Mr. Kasuya's report, Wu Chai-hsiang, Supervisor of Foreign Affairs for Szechuen, called on him the day after the incident and expressed his regrets for the occurrence of the previous evening in Chengtu. All four of the Japanese who were attacked carried with them safe-conducts issued by the Szechuen provincial Government, the report emphasized. On Monday morning, Mr. Wu was quoted as having told the Japanese official, a public demonstration against the reopening of the Japanese Consulate-General at Chengtu was held at the Hsiao Cheng Park. This, in the afternoon, took the form of a demonstration, but the crowd dispersed at about 8 o'clock. A group of demonstrators, however, the report went on, later attacked the Tachuen hotel. Chinese police officials sought to halt the attackers but did not succeed. The chief of the Bureau of Public Safety went to the scene in person and sought to dissuade the assailants but also failed, Mr. Wu was reported to have said. It was after the establishment had been rushed, that the two Japanese were found injured. The Chinese official expressed his regrets at the action of the mob and informed Mr. Kasuya that a report had already been made by the Szechuen provincial authorities to Nanking.

A *Reuter* message from Nanking Aug. 26 stated that the attack on the four Japanese occurred after a mass meeting of protest against the projected establishment of a Japanese Consulate-General at Chengtu, to which the Chinese object on the ground that the city is not a Treaty Port.

Fears regarding the welfare of two Japanese employees of the Jintan Kungsu, Hankow firm dealing in the sale of "Jintan," patent medicine, traveling in Szechuen were allayed by the receipt at the local branch of the concern of information stating that they were safe, a *Domei* message Aug. 27 stated.

Bodies of Dead Japanese Found Along Outer Wall of City

Gen. Ho Kuo-kwang, chief of staff of the provisional headquarters of the chairman of the Military Affairs Commission informed Renji Kasuya, the Japanese consul at Chungking, Aug. 27, that the bodies of the two missing Japanese had been found—murdered on the streets of the Szechwan capital the day of the outbreak (Aug. 24). Later messages stated that their bodies were found along the outer wall of the Szechuen capital. In the first detailed report available on the case, Cen. Ho told how the four travelers had sought to flee from the inflamed crowd but how only one had succeeded in obtaining sanctuary in a nearby branch of the Bureau of Public Safety. The dead were identified as Keiji Fukagawa, a reporter of the *Shanghai Mainichi*, and Kozaburo Watanabe, correspondent for the *Osaka Mainichi* and the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, leading Japanese newspapers. Takeo Tanaka, a member of the Shanghai branch of the South Manchuria Railway Company, third member of the party, received treatment at a hospital in Chengtu while Shoichi Seto, Hankow merchant, the fourth man of the group, was taken care of at the headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner.

The *Domei* account mentioned that the mob that later rushed the Tachuan hotel, where the Japanese were staying, first attacked the Chaotung Department Store on the grounds that it sold Japanese goods and wrecked the establishment causing damage of more than $100,000. The owner of the store was seized and dragged to the Bureau of Public Safety, where the leaders of the mob demanded that he be shot as a "traitor."

Ferocity of Mob Described by Surviving Victims

An interview with the two surviving victims of the mob's violence, according to Mr. Okamoto, *Domei* staff correspondent, revealed that the rioters had shown extraordinary brutality, stripping their captives and parading them through the streets, meanwhile continally bearing them. Mr. Okamoto stated that bodies of the two victims showed evident signs of mutilation, their eyes having by been gouged out. The mob, from all accounts, was under the impression that among the Japanese that had gathered at the hotel was Eiichi Iwai, the acting Japanese Consul. The mob leaders sought out the owner and demanded that Mr. Iwai should leave at once—a demand that could not be complied with as he was not there. All the Japanese produced their safe-conducts issued at Chungking by the Chinese authorities setting forth their professions but this did not satisfy the mob.

Students Take Part in Riots

A *United Press* message from Nanking Aug. 27 stated that civil organizations at Chungking, after a mass meeting refused to allow the agents of the C.N.A.C., the Eurasian Aviation Corporation, or automobile companies to provide transportation for the new Japanese Consul, who intended to proceed to Chengtu to investigate at first-hand the circumstances surrounding the incident there. According to the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, however, Japanese consular police succeeded in reaching Chengtu shortly afterwards. Two attacks, were directed against Chengtu firms suspected of handling smuggled goods, and one against the hotel in which the party of Japanese resided.

According to information received by the Waichiaopu patriotic societies in Szechuan were the latest group to join the movement against smuggling and the opening of the Japanese Consulate at Chengtu.

The main force of the mob which rioted at Chengtu comprised students of the West China Union University, reinforced by some from Szechuan University. Several students were among those arrested for having taken part in the riot.

Japanese Place Blame for Incident on Szechuen Authorities

Japanese Government circles placed the blame for the incident directly at the a door of the Szechuen authorities who were charged with having aggaravated anti-Japanese feeling by openly instigating a public movement against the reopening of the Japanese Consulate-General at Chengtu, closed since 1932 because of the then prevalent anti-Japanese feeling. The provincial authorities, moreover, refused to issue a safe conduct to Mr. Iwai, newly-appointed Japanese acting Consul-General at the Szechuen capital, and told him that they would not be responsible for his life should he leave Chungking without the document, officials in Tokyo stated.

A formal disclaimer of any connection with the attack of a Chinese mob upon four Japanese travelers in Chengtu will be manded of the Nanking Government by the Tokyo authorities as a prerequisite for the settlement of the affair, *Domei* stated Aug. 28. This will be in addition to the usual demands for the punishment of the officials responsible for the outrage, the arrest and punishment of the culprits, the payment of indemnity, a guarantee against future recurrence of similar incidents and and formal apologies. The purpose of the disclaimer, it was explained, will be to remove any doubts among the Japanese people as to the good faith of the Nanking Government in its professions of a desire for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

The bodies of Mr. Watanabe and Mr. Fukagawa, were cremated at Chungking Aug. 30. Renji Kasuya, consul normally stationed in Chungking who preceeded to the provincial capital to investigate the affair, has in the meantime returned to his post, accompanied by the two survivors of the riot, Shoichi Seto, Hankow merchant, and Takeo Tanaka, employee of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The latter two are seriously injured.

The attack by a Chinese mob on four Japanese travelers in Chengtu, Szechuen, on Monday "cannot be treated lightly in view of the recent series of anti-Japanese acts, such as the bombing of a Japanese hotel in Changsha, Kaname Wakasugi, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, told reporters Aug. 26. Describing the attack on four Japanese visitors to Chengtu by a Chinese mob as "a reflection of the anti-Japanese policies of the Nanking Government," the Japanese Press Association of Shanghai, went on record Aug. 26 as favoring the adoption of "a stern and vigorous attitude by the Japanese Government in dealing with the matter."

"Too Much Reserve" by Japan Blamed by Shanghai "Nippo"

Japanese authorities were urged by the *Shanghai Nippo* Aug. 26 to take a stern attitude in dealing with the Chinese Government in connection with the attack on the Japanese by a Chengtu mob. "Too much reserve" on the part of the Tokyo Government in dealing with similar issues in the past have caused the Chinese to make light of Japan, the paper said.

Said the *Nippo*: "The assault on four Japanese in Chengtu vividly illustrates the lack of peace and order in the interior of China. That peaceful travellers should have been mistreated without provocation on their part in an area where the National Government, always so proud of its internal political control, is a matter so lamentable that we doubt if the civilized world can imagine what happened. Once local authorities issue a safe conduct to travellers, the latter are entitled to full protection of their lives and property. This is something taken for granted in any civilized nation. When we realize that China cannot even accord this minimum guarantee, we become aware of the primitive state of affairs existing in this country. It is simply funny for China to talk of the abolition of extrality, the recovery of judicial rights and the restoration of concessions and settlements under the pretext that it has all the attributes of an independent state."

The Shanghai *Mainichi*, one of whose reporters was a victim of the assault, blamed the "two-faced policies" of the Nanking Government for the outrage.

Japanese Journalists in Tsingtao Demand Strong Action

A strong determination in dealing with the aftermath of the Chengtu riot case was asked of the Japanese Government in a resolution passed by the association of Japanese newspapermen in Tsingtao, Aug. 27.

Japanese Press Opinion

A *Central News* message from Tokyo Aug. 27 summarized Japanese press opinion as follows: The *Nichi-Nichi* in a leader stated that the unhappy affair must not be let passed merely after an exchange of diplomatic documents and the usual expression of regret, a guarantee for non-occurrence of similar incidents in future, and punishment of the responsible persons. Rather, opportunity should be taken of the occasion in penetratingly chastising the fundamental policy of the Kuomintang and the National Government.

"If the National Government will frankly take upon its shoulders full responsibilities for the incident and start readjusting China's relations with Japan," the journal pointed out, "it is still possible to turn the calamity into a blessing. But if it continues to indulge in muddling through the present difficulties with its traditional policy, then it will sow the seed of unfortunate eventualities which it will inevitably reap in the future."

Commenting on the same incident, the *Asahi* in its editorial regretted that the unfortunate affair should break out at the present juncture to add still more complications to the difficult relations between China and Japan.

Continuing, the *Asahi* stated that reportedly the affair was instigated by communists who wish to put the authorities in a most difficult position. Despite the fact that the red menace in Szechwan is being gradually cleared, it is still possible that the reds are causing trouble in the rear of government troops.

Holding the National Government responsible for the case, the *Asahi* continued by stating that the time has come for the Japanese Government to ask a fundamental question as to why Japanese are so often attacked in China.

Writing in similar vein, the *Yomiuri* urged the Government to seize the present opportunity to abandon once for all its negligence in settling various issues of importance between the two countries. The early reopening of a Japanese Consulate in Chengtu, scene of the mob violence, is also insisted upon by the paper. The paper also expressed the view that it is now highly necessary for the Japanese Government to obtain a guarantee from the Chinese authorities against the occurrence of similar incidents in future, or the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations would be hopeless.

"Jiji" Warns Against Useless Provocation of China

Expressing deep regret over the incident at a time when efforts are made to liquidate all antagonisms between the two countries, the *Jiji* takes the same view as the *Nichi Nichi* that there are still hopes for the case to turn out a blessing in disguise if it serves as a turning point for the Chinese Government fundamentally to abandon its anti-Japanese attitude.

The *Jiji* believes, however, that there are many points on Japan's attitude toward China which need searching retrospection. Precautions, for instance, must be taken against useless provocation of Chinese feelings. In a leading article, the *Chugai* stated that the most important prerequisite for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations is the complete suppression of the anti-Japanese movement. This, and this only, would lead to a bright future in the relations between the two countries.

Japanese Paper Says Maltreatment of Foreigners Is an Act of Folly

The *Shanghai Nippo* recently commented as follows in connection with Chinese action regarding Japanese smugglers:—"China is one of the coutries," the *Nippo* said, "whose existence to a large extent depends upon the goodwill of foreign powers. Therefore, any maltreatment of foreigners is an act of folly. "The maltreatment is said to be especially severe when it comes to the Japanese. This is perhaps an evidence of China's reliance upon the Occidental countries, by whose material civilization China seems to be dazzled. China must not forget that she cannot achieve national rehabilitation without a realization of her unique cultural heritage".

Nanking Press Urges Calmness on Both China and Japan

Aside from a general expression of regret a genuine appeal to the Japanese Government to handle the Chengtu incident with utmost calm was voiced by the Nanking press editorially when commenting on the unexpected mob violence which broke out in the Szechwan capital on Aug. 24.

The official *Central Daily News* urged Japan not to make too big an affair out of an unfortunate local incident. "Regardless of the cause of the unfortunate deaths of the two Japanese citizens, the deepest regret should be expressed by both the Chinese Government and people, "the daily said, "and we sincerely believe that the Government will make justified compensations to the families of the two victims in accordance with international diplomatic practice."

C. Kuangson Young Refers to Mob Riots in U.S.

C. Kuangson Young, writing in the *China Press*, Aug. 30 pointed out that mobs have taken the lives of innocent victims elsewhere as well as in China. The momentary relapse from law

and order has happened and will happen in the most civilized and best governed countries. In reciting a few historical incidents, the writer said he was not attempting to justify in any form or manner the action of the unruly Chengtu rioters. In all cases of mob violence, Mr. Young continued, the liability of the government, according to international usage, is limited to punishment of the culprits and payment of a reasonable compensation. Reference was also made to a dispatch from Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States Government, to the Chinese Minister in Washington on Dec. 30, 1880, when discussing the case of mob attacks on Chinese residents at Denver, in the course of which Mr. Evarts said: "Such incidents are peculiar to no country. Neither the United States nor China are exempt from such disasters. In the case now under consideration, it is seen that the local authorities brought into requisition all the means at their command for the suppression of the mob, and that these means proved so effective that within twenty-four hours regular and lawful authority was re-established, the mob completely subdued, and many of the ringleaders arrested."

Nanking Journal Says Incident Should Be Treated as Local Affair

The Nanking *Central China Daily News* commented: "Recently the relations between China and Japan have been much improved. This was proved by recent facts and is not pure imagination. The Japanese people, particularly, should do their best to further improve such relations. The Chengtu Incident must be considered a local affair, which will be settled locally under the supervision of the Central Government. It is, therefore, hoped that the Japanese Government will use every effort to suppress all sentimental opinions and action of the Japanese people, which will tend to arouse further misunderstandings."

Commenting on the Chengtu incident, the *Hsi Dai Pao* (a mosquito paper) Aug. 29 commented—"Fortunately for us, the voice of the Japanese press has recently softened. This shows that our friendly neighboring country has perfectly understood the difficult position of our Government. It has pointed out that the main impetus, leading to the explosion of this incident is the instigation of the Communist Party, which always creates trouble for the National Government."

Nanking Foreign Spokesman Expresses Regret for Incident

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs commented as follows Aug. 26:—

"The fact that five to six members of the Bureau of Public Safety and four to five of the rioters were killed indicate how earnestly the Chinese authorities sought to safeguard the lives of the Japanese visitors in the present disturbance.

"We believe that this is sufficient proof that the Chinese authorities were not lax in extending due protection to foreign travelers and that the unfortunate outcome was because the rioters were in overwhelming numbers.

"Information secured from various sources indicates that Communist elements, remnants of the Red armies that were active in Szechuen up to last year, took part in the disturbance in an effort to embarrass the Government.

"Anyway, the present incident is extremely regrettable from the viewpoint of Sino-Japanese relations and the National government is anxious to settle it amicably."

Interviewed regarding the Chengtu incident, a spokesman of the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs Aug. 27 pointed out that the Red bandit scourge in Szechuan province has not yet been completely eliminated. The Ministry he said, is paying the closest attention to the deplorable incident involving the death of Japanese travellers. The Ministry has always paid the greatest attention to foreign travellers in this country, and impressed upon the local authorities the duty of according adequate protection to them. It is therefore highly regrettable that an unfortunate incident has now occurred, the spokesman said.

Reports that the four Japanese who were attacked by a mob in Chengtu last Monday had provoked the crowd by interfering with a mass meeting were denied by the Waichiaopu in Nanking Aug. 31.

Executive Yuan Issues Mandate Regarding Chengtu Incident

The responsible military and police authorities in Chengtu should be punished according to law, declared the Executive Yuan in a special mandate to the Szechwan Provincial Government Aug. 26 in connection with the incident on Aug. 24. The Executive Yuan recalled its earlier mandate empahsizing the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign nations. While unexpectedness of the incident cannot be gainsaid, the edict stressed that there could be no denial for the lack of adequate preventive measures The Szechwan Provincial Government was directed by the mandate to list the names of the responsible persons and also to submit a detailed report thereon.

The National Government issued a Mandate Aug. 29 for promotion of friendly relations with neighboring States. The Mandate reads as follows:

"The people of our country should show amity and friendship in their attitude towards friendly States. They must not adopt an anti-foreign attitude or indulge in words or actions likely to arouse ill-feelings. A Mandate to this effect has already been issued. Recently at Chengtu, in Szechuan, during a mob riot, some foreign nationals were assaulted. This is contrary to the wishes of the Government to promote friendly relations with neighboring States. Besides instructing the chief organs concerned to deal with the incident properly and promptly, the Government hereby specially reiterates its previous Mandate. This Mandate should be strictly observed, and on no account violated."

In view of the mob riot at Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuan, the Executive Yuan Aug. 26 despatched the following telegraphic order to General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government:—

"An order for the promotion of friendly relations with foreign States was issued some time ago by the Government. An incident has occurred at Chengtu municipality in (Szechuan) province, involving attacks on foreign nationals by civilians. Though this in an unexpected incident, it is apparent however that sufficient precautions have not been taken. The responsible local military and police officials have evidently failed to exert themselves sufficiently for the protection of foreign nationals and should therefore be punished in accordance with law. The names of the responsible officials and the measures adopted should be immediately investigated and telegraphed to the Yuan for consideration."

Gen. Liu Hsiang, chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government, expressed his regrets over the occurrence to the Japanese Consulate at Chungking and informed the officials that he was dismissing the director of the Bureau of Public Safety and other responsible officials. Information reaching Chungking through unofficial Chinese channels stated that martial law had been declared in Chengtu following renewed anti-Japanese demonstrations.

Chinese and Japanese Representatives Proceed to Chengtu to Investigate

Both Chinese and Japanese government representatives arrived in Chengtu Aug. 29 from Shanghai and Nanking by air to make a thorough investigation into the incident. The Chinese representatives included Yang Kai-chia, special commissioner, and Shao Yu-lin, sectional chief, of the Waichiaopu, while the Japanese representatives included M. Matsumura, third secretary of the Embassy, H. Suzuku, chancellor of the Embassy in Nanking, and T. Nagano, Japanese Consul at Chungking. Three Japanese newspapermen came with the group, namely Sakujiro Fukamachi, president of the *Shanghai Mainichi*, Nobukasu Tachibana, chief correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, and Shogo Nakamura, correspondent of the local branch of the *Osaka Asahi*.

General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry, arrived in Nanking Aug. 26 from Kuling by airplane. In the afternoon, Minister Chang received Y. Suma, Japanese Consul-General at the Capital. In the course of the interview, Mr. Suma inquired about the mob incident at Chengtu. General Chang is understood to have informed Mr. Suma that the military and police authorities in Chengtu had been telegraphically ordered to bring the principal offenders to book and at the same time to redouble vigilance for the protection of foreign nationals in Chengtu. The Foreign Office also decided to despatch Yang Kai-chia, Special Commissioner and Shao Hsieh-ling, Sectional Chief, to fly to Chengtu to make a thorough investigation of the incident.

The Japanese messages stated that an "air-tight" censorship in force at Chengtu Aug. 30 prevented the getting of news from Szechuen. This was denied in Chinese circles, and all newspaper workers will bear testimony to the fact that telegrams from Chengtu came forward from both Chinese and Japanese news agencies in great profusion.

Renji Kasuya, Japanese consul in Chungking, departed for Chengtu by airplane to join in the investigation into the attack on four Japanese travelers. Eiichi Iwai, newly-appointed Japanese acting consul-general at Chengtu, who (it was stated in Japanese telegrams, was being prevented by the Chinese authorities from proceeding to his post, remained in Chungking to maintain connections with Tokyo and Shanghai. Karoku Shiba, chief of the consular police, also proceeded to Chengtu by air accompanied by a policeman and a doctor.

Five Japanese Organizations in Shanghai Hold Rites for Dead Newspapermen

Five leading Japanese organizations in Shanghai Aug. 31 announced that they would jointly sponsor the funeral services for Mr. Fukagawa, acting editor of the *Shanghai Mainichi*, and Kozaburo Watanabe, staff correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, the two victims of the anti-Japanese outbreak at Chengtu. The rites were held in the main hall of the Japanese Club Aug. 26. Japanese circles attached exceptional significance to this step, it being pointed out that this is the third time that a "community funeral" had been staged recently. Participating organizations were the Japanese Residents' Corporation, the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry,

(*Continued on page 35*)

General Chiang's Friendly Message to Foreign Nations; Final Attempt to Reconcile Kwangsi Warlords

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Gen. Chiang Assures Protection of Foreign Interests in South China.**
2. **Final Attempt Made by Nanking to Reconcile Kwangsi Warlords.**
3. **Fighting Between Government and Kwangsi Forces Breaks Out in Kwangtung.**
4. **General Yu Han-mou Demands Kwangsi Leaders to Withdraw Troops.**
5. **Ex-Kwangtung Warlord Quits Hongkong and Sails for Europe.**
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Foreign interests will share the benefits of the vast political changes being wrought in the Southwest, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek assured John R. Morris, Far Eastern Manager of the *United Press Associations*, in an interview at Canton Aug. 30 concerning the course of reconstruction in that part of the nation. Questioned at his headquarters in the Whampoa Military Academy, where he is personally directing the reconstruction of Kwangtung Province and the political and military maneuvers designed to restore Kwangsi Province to the national fold, the Generalissimo asked his interviewer to convey a friendly message to all foreign peoples willing to treat China as the "good neighbor" she desires to be. "As a result of the assertion of the complete authority of the Central Government over Kwangtung Province," the Generalissimo declared, "foreign governments may engage in friendly intercourse with this area, and with the Central Government as the organ of a united nation, all the former inconveniences of dealing with purely local authorities may be avoided. Private foreign interests will also receive protection of the operation of a unified central authority, and will not again be affected by bad politics."

Questioned regarding the prospects of bringing about a similar change in Kwangsi Province, where rebellious military leaders are now threatening to launch a civil war immediately, Gen. Chiang indicated that he had not yet despaired of the hope of reaching a peaceful settlement, entirely as bloodless as the victory signalized in Kwangtung last month.

"I believe that by the influence of popular opinion, the Central Government's program will be made effective," he told his interviewer. "The fundamental bases of the Government's program of reconstruction for Kwangtung and Kwangsi," the Generalissimo told Mr. Morris, "is, first of all, the emancipation of the suffering populace; secondly, the relief of the soldiers still oppressed by the militarists, and, thirdly, the unification of both the civil and military administrations of the two southwestern provinces under the control of the Central Government. "After the solution of the problem of the 'two Kwangs' is achieved, the next step in the unification program will be the development of national communications, the encouragement of production and the reconstruction and expansion of national education with a view to making China a truly modern nation." In discussing China's relations with her "good neighbors"—and it was obvious that the Generalissimo considers the United States rather bound to, than separated from, China by the Pacific Ocean—he mentioned the 250 students from many provinces of China who have been departing from Shanghai in recent weeks for study in foreign universities, mostly American institutions. The alumni of American and other universities play important roles in modern China, it was pointed out. Madame Chiang Kai-shek herself is a graduate of Wellesley College; Dr. H. H. Kung of Oberlin College and Yale University; T. L. Soong, Kwangtung's new Finance Commissioner, of Vanderbilt University, and another leader in the new order in the Southwest, General Huang Mu-sung, Governor of Kwangtung province, is also the graduate of an American university. The Generalissimo made it clear that he recognizes the value of American training, but he warned, "The students going abroad should discover what knowledge is most lacking and most needed in China, and then do their utmost to bring back that type of knowledge. In my opinion practical knowledge is more important than mere theory. During their sojourn abroad it is especially important that our students give attention to the building of character and morality."

The building up of a modern Chinese army, disciplined and patriotic, is his chief duty and desire as the Generalissimo, declared Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Aug. 31 before officers of the Kwangtung Army. Besides teaching the soldiers military science and modern military education, Gen. Chiang said, the army officers should be trained to become modern citizens, both morally and intellecturally.

NANKING PEACE MISSION LEAVES FOR KWANGSI CAPITAL

In a final effort to secure an amicable settlement of the Kwangsi situation, Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, General Chen Chien, and General Chu Pei Teh, left Canton by air for Nanning in the morning of Sept. 2. Meanwhile, residents of Kwangsi, through fear of a possible economic blockade, are transferring large amounts of foodstuffs to districts of which they have taken possession south of Kwangtung. This territory includes Limkong, Suikai and Hopu. The Generalissimo is also sending Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the noted jurist, to Nanning by air to negotiate on his behalf.

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT IN SOUTHWEST KWANGTUNG

Domei reported Aug. 28 that fighting broke out along the banks of the West river and points south of it. Fierce battles started in Fengchuen, Takhing, Loting, Hsinyi and Maoming, all on the western border of Kwangtung Aug. 28. Areas west of Leichow peninsula have been occupied by Kwangsi militia. Kwangsi troops, about 100,000 strong, composed of the 7th Army, led by Gen. Liao Lei; the 15th Army, headed by Gen. Hsia Wei, and units of the former 19th Route Army, crossed the Kwangtung borders from three directions on Aug. 26. One group advanced from Tsenchi to Loting, on the western border of Kwangtung Province, while a second force moved in from Juhsu and Wuchow to Fengchuen and Takhing. A third army marched from Kuaichi to Kwangning and Ssuhui. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is understood to have rushed three Kwangtung divisions to the Southwestern part of the province, while the 9th Division of the Nanking forces stationed in Fukien is expected to leave by ship for Pakhoi. Six bombers personally commanded by Gen. Lin Wei-chou, former commander of the Kwangsi Aviation Corps and now head of the Second Corps of the Central Aviation Forces, it is reported, staged an aerial attack on Nanning on Aug. 25. Limkong, south-western Kwangtung, has been occupied by Kwangsi troops under Chou Tsu-kwang and Oung Chao-yuan. Another column of the Kwangsi troops also entered Pakhoi, the port in south-western Kwangtung, and seized a quantity of salt, which is urgently needed in Kwangsi.

According to an urgent telegram from Haikang addressed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman Huang Mu-sung and Pacification Commissioner Yu Han-mou, Kwangsi troops occupied Lienkiang near the coast on Aug. 25. The wire urged that Central Government troops be immediately rushed to Lienkiang to evict the invading forces.

20,000 KWANGSI TROOPS READY TO INVADE HUNAN

More than 20,000 Kwangsi troops are now concentrated in northern Kwangsi, prepared at a moment's notice to march across the Hunan border with Hengyang in Central Hunan as their first objective, according to a report in the *Central Daily News* Aug. 31. Hengyang is about 220 miles inside Hunan and a junction point along the Canton-Hankow Railway.

No further advance has been made by the Kwangsi troops after their occupation of Limkong, Hoppo (Limchow), Lingshan and Pakhoi, south-western Kwangtung. The troops are engaged in commandeering food provisions and salt to meet their urgent requirements, according to a *Kuo Min* report August 30. Owing to the previous withdrawal of the Kwangtung troops, no fighting occurred in the above-mentioned localities. General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, has telegraphed Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, the two Kwangsi leaders, to withdraw the Kwangsi troops from Kwangtung province, pointing out that he has not ordered the Central Government and Kwangtung troops to press on the invaders.

The question of the formation of an independent Government in Kwangsi will be brought up for discussion at an emergency conference to be held in Nanning, Capital of Kwangsi, on Sept. 5, according to *Ta Kung Pao* Sept. 1. Latest reports show no indication of an early withdrawal of Kwangsi troops from Southern Kwangtung, although the Kwangsi troops have refrained from making any new further advance.

According to *Shanghai Nichi Nichi* Aug. 26, Li Tsung-jen gave an exciting speech at the National Anti-Japanese Conference held in Nanning. The speech in brief reads as follows:—"In such a period of national crisis, we have come to a new stage of putting into practice the anti-Japanese and anti-traitor movement. In order to reach the final goal of national emancipation and national salvation, we have to shed our blood to fight our way out from perdition. Maintenance of peace is only the slogan of the national traitors. There is no compromise between revolutionaries and

counter-revolutionaries. All the soldiers who are encircling Kwangsi are not Chinese, although they are putting on Chinese dresses and also speaking Chinese dialects. We have to unite the whole of the Chinese people with the whole strength and force of Kwangsi to drive away all our vicious national traitors, and beat down Japanese imperialism for the salvation of the Chinese nation and the realization of the Revolution.

GEN. YU HAN-MOU DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF KWANGSI TROOPS

A demand that Kwangsi troops now invading Southern Kwangtung be withdrawn immediately was contained in a telegram addressed by Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung, to Gens. Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, Kwangsi warlords, according to a *Central News* report Aug. 31. The telegram was in reply to a wire sent by the Kwangsi military leaders to Gen. Yu explaining that the Kwangsi troops had been dispatched to Southern Kwangtung because of the economic blockade of Kwangsi allegedly staged by Kwangtung. Gen. Yu emphatically denied in his telegram that there was any economic blockade, pointing out that navigation in the West River between Canton and Wuchow has never been blockaded and no Kwangtung troops are now stationed on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border.

Foreign travellers in Kwangsi, who have no proper professions, must secure two guarantors within ten days, otherwise they will be expelled, according to instructions recently issued by the Kwangsi provincial government to various districts. Public functionaries travelling on official mission must carry proper certificates issued by their authorities. All removals are to be registered with local authorities and given government permits. Any removal without a government permit will be thoroughly investigated.

Gens. Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, Kwangsi warlords, were criticized by recent arrivals from Fuchow in eastern Yunnan, who recently made a trip to Kwangsi, as the real obstacles to national unification. Concrete facts, they said, substantiate current reports that the Kwangsi generals had never entertained genuine desire to come to terms with the Central Government despite the many concessions the latter had made in recent negotiations.

Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan, who was scheduled to return to Changsha Aug. 29 from Canton, has indefinitely postponed his trip, according to word received at the Hunan capital.

19TH ROUTE ARMY COMMANDER ADVISES SUBORDINATES NOT TO JOIN KWANGSI

Deep regret was expressed Aug. 28 by Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, Commander-in-Chief of the former 19th Route Army, over the participation of the Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, field commander of the Army, in the Kwangsi rebellious movement. Fearing that his former subordinate officers might join Gen. Tsai in Kwangsi, Gen. Chiang has sent a number of representatives to Canton, Hongkong, Macao and Swatow to persuade them not to do so.

GEN. CHEN CHI-TANG, EX-KWANGTUNG COMMANDER, DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

General Chen Chi-tang, the deposed Kwangtung leader, left Hongkong for Italy by the s.s. *Conte Verde* at 5 p.m. Aug. 30 en route to Switzerland. He was accompanied by Huang Lin-shu, former Provincial Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung, and Dr. Wen Tai-hua, his physician. Interviewed prior to his departure, General Chen said that he will investigate political and economic as well as social conditions in the European countries. He will devote special attention to national defence and reconstruction work so that he may be able to serve the country upon his return.

Tsou Lu, Chancellor of the Chungshan University, Canton, and one of the elder statesmen of the Kuomintang, who left for Europe in June as a gesture of opposition to the then brewing Liang-Kwang rebellious movement, left Berlin for Genoa on Sept. 3 to board the Italian liner *Conte Rosso* on Sept. 5 to return to China, according to *Central News*.

Shih Yen-cheng and Hsih Ying-pai, President and Chief Prosecutor of the Kwangtung High Court respectively, Chao Shih-pei and Huang Ti-yung, President and Chief Prosecutor of the Canton District Court respectively, were formally inducted into office Aug. 29. Gen. Huang Mu-sung, Chairman of Kwangtung, officiated the oath-taking ceremony. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, was also present.

Upon the recommendation of the Military Affairs Commission, the Executive Yuan appointed Sept. 1. Gen. Li Yang-ching as Director of Bandit Suppression along the Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi border. Gen. Li was formerly commander of the Third Army under Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

KWANGTUNG LOAN MAY AMOUNT TO $120,000,000

The new Kwangtung financial readjustment loan, which was passed in principle by the Executive Yuan Sept. 1, will probably reach a staggering sum of $120,000,000. The loan, it is expected, will be floated on October 1 and will bear an annual interest of 4 per cent. With its amortization period lasting for 30 years the loan will be secured on the Kwangtung portion of the consolidated tax.

In order to maintain the credit of the Kwangtung provincial paper notes, two measures are announced by T. L. Soong, Provincial Commissioner of Finance, as follows:

(1). A public loan of $100 millions will be floated to consolidate the reserves for the paper notes issued by the Kwangtung Provincial Bank and the Canton Municipal Bank.

(2). The rate of exchange between the Kwangtung provincial notes and the legal tender notes (*fa pi*) shall not exceed $1.50 Kwangtung currency for $1 legal tender note (*fa pi*).

JAPAN WILL NOT TOLERATE HAN'S REMOVAL, SAYS ITAGAKI

Japan "will not tolerate" the removal of Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of Shantung, by the Nanking authorities "just because he is friendly to the Japanese." This declaration was made Aug. 29 by Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, chief of staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army, as he returned to Changchun from a tour of Inner Mongolia and North China, according to *Domei*. "Japan must take a firm attitude in dealing with the anti-Japanese machinations of the Nanking government, the officer declared. "What struck me most during my trip was the way the Nanking Government has managed to develop anti-Japanese feeling even unto the most remote parts of the country," he remarked in commenting on the attack on four Japanese in Chengtu On Aug. 24. The incident was described by the officer as "most deplorable."

General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, arrived at Tsingtao, Aug. 29 to meet T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and confer with him on some important matters.

NANKING WARNS SUNG NOT TO SIGN ECONOMIC PACT WITH KAWAGOE

A Chinese paper in Canton reports that General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has wired General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, urging the latter not to sign the so-called Sino-Japanese economic co-operation plan with S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China. The Chinese Froeign Minister fruther requested General Sung to submit to him a duplicate copy of the Sino-Japanese Economic Co-operation Agreement.

Considerable progress is understood to have been achieved in the problem of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation in North China as a result of recent negotiations held between the Chinese authorities and Mr. Sogo, president of the Hsinchung Company, a subsidiary firm of the South Manchurian Railway, reported *Central News* Aug. 26. The first step towards executing such cooperation, it is learned, would be the construction of the Tsangchow-Shinchiachwang Railway with material and technical assistance from the Japanese S.M.R.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON NORTH CHINA RAIL BUILDING

The projected Tsangchow-Shihchiachuang Railway will be built with the technical assistance of the Kochu Koshi, a Japanese concern, which will provide engineers, locomotives and coaches, while the Chinese authorities will lay the rails with funds loaned by the Japanese company. This, according to *Central News*, forms the skeleton of an agreement recently concluded between Mr. Sogo, president oft he Hsichung Company, subsidiary firm of the South Manchurian Railway, and local Chinese officials. Mr. Sogo is now in Tientsin, leaving for Dairen shortly to exchange views with S.M.R. officials. It is also learned that negotiations for the reopening of the Lungyen iron mines in Chahar and the establishment of an agricultural experimental station in Tientsin will be taken up as soon as the project is settled.

The Japanese Consular authorities at Tientsin have protested against the seizure of a consignment of sugar, which was removed by Customs officials and police from a warehouse in the Chinese City Aug. 27 on the ground that it had been smuggled into Tientsin.

Following the protest, the Chinese police guard placed at the godown has been withdrawn, and the police authorities have tendered an apology.

UNDERSTANDING REACHED IN NORTH CHINA JAPANESE ARMY CONFAB

Views concerning the North China issues were again exchanged between various high Japanese military officers at a conference held in Tientsin Aug. 28. Understanding was learned to have been reached that while diplomatic issues outside the Great Wall will be handled by the Japanese Kwantung Army, those inside the Wall will be handled by the Japanese Garrison Headquarters in North China. Major-General Itagaki, Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army, reported on his recent trip to East Suiyuan and North Chahar. Among those present at the meeting were Lt.-Gen. K. Tashiro, Commandant of the North China Garrison, Major-Gen. Itagaki, Major-Gen. Bun Hashimoto, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Garrison in North China and Major-Gen. Kawabe, Commander of the Japanese Brigade in Peiping.

TWO MORE JAPANESE MILITARY ADVISERS APPOINTED TO HOPEI-CHAHAR COUNCIL

Two Japanese military advisers have been attached to the 29th Army, stated Major Imai, Japanese military attache, Aug. 29. Asked if their purpose was the Japonification of the 29th army the Major replied that they were not in a position of control but were advisers and received orders from the Hopei and Chahar

Council. Questioned concerning other Japanese advisers Major Imai said Mr. Nishida, former Japanese consul-general in Tsinan, was an adviser on foreign affairs and Mr. Nagai, formerly in Manchukuo, was adviser on financial and economic affairs. In reply to a question he said Mr. Nishida was not only advising on Sino-Japanese affairs but on diplomatic affairs generally.

FORMER NORTH CHINA LEADERS MEET IN SHANGHAI

Much significance is being attached to the meeting in Shanghai of General Huang Fu, former Chairman of the Peiping Political Council, and Wang Keh-min, newly-appointed head of the Economic Department of the Hopei and Chahar Political Affairs Council, reported *Ta Wan Pao* Aug. 26.

Wang Keh-min, recently appointed Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, left Shanghai for Tsingtao Sept. 1 aboard the *Fengtien Maru* en route to Peiping. Prior to his departure Mr. Wang told press representatives that the main purpose of his trip to North China was to investigate the present economic conditions there. From Tsingtao, he said, he would proceed to Tsinan to interview General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, before going to Peiping. Asked whether he would assume his new post in the council, Mr. Wang said that he would withhold decision until after he had completed his investigations. He expects to return to Shanghai within one month.

DEMILITARIZED ZONE POLICE MUTINY AGAINST YIN JU-KENG

The anti-Yin Ju-keng agitation which recently flared up in the demilitarized zone became intensified on the night of Aug. 27 when a special police unit of over 100 men mutinied. The movement, has now spread to as far as Liushouying, near Peitaiho, the popular summer resort, where handbills denouncing the "traitor" are now much in evidence.

A company of 120 Japanese troops, fully equipped, entrained Aug. 28 for Tungchow, so-called capital of the bogus East Hopei Autonomous Regime under Yin Ju-keng.

JAPANESE HOLD MANEUVERS ALONG TIENTSIN-PEIPING RAILWAY

Military maneuvers staged by Japanese troops stationed at Fengtai entered upon its third day Sept. 1, the drills having started on Aug. 20. The maneuvers were held in five different places, namely in the suburbs of Fengtai, at Wulitai, Mentoukou, Papaoshan and Pachiaochun, all being in the vicinity of Peiping. With machine guns and trench motors in action, each of the five separate sham battles was participated in by about 150 men. Meanwhile another maneuvers which had been staged at Taku near Tientsin was completed Aug. 31.

A memorial service in honor of the War Dead of the 29th Army who died fighting the Japanese invaders in 1933 at Hsifengkow (Great Wall pass) was held at the Tienwangtien (Palace) of the Peihai Park Aug. 31 under the auspices of the Pacification Headquarters for Hopei and Chahar. General Sung Che-yuan, Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Chahar and concurrently Commander of the 29th Army, officiated.

JAPANESE OFFICIERS BUSY IN TRAINING MONGOL RECRUITS

Military instructors of a "certain foreign country" are now busily engaged in training new Mongol recruits under Prince Teh at Pailingmiao and Chiapussu, according to intelligence reports received at Peiping. It is estimated that Prince Teh, whose attitude has aroused much speculation lately, has now about 10,000 men under his command, but most of them are said to be either old or ill-disciplined. The present inactivity on the Suiyuan-Chahar border is described as a lull preceding an impending storm, as military preparations are being feverishly pushed on both sides of the frontier, each expecting a grim battle before long. Wang Ying, bandit chieftain in North China had concluded his conference in Chiapussu to discuss the re-incorporation of his horde into Prince Teh's fast growing army. He has returned to Shangti to confer with Li Shou-hsin, and Chang Hai-peng, two pro-"Manchukuo" generals whose men, it is expected, will play an important part in the anticipated onslaught on East Suiyuan. Meanwhile, the Suiyuan troops under Gen. Fu Tso-yi, chairman of Suiyuan, are taking no chances. A few days ago, they were further strengthened by one division of Shansi troops under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi.

PANCHEN LAMA STARTS JOURNEY FOR LHASSA

The Panchen Lama, "Living Buddha" of Tibet and Special Cultural Commissioner for the Western Border, left Lapossu (monastery) in Chinghai (Kokonor) on the Aug. 24 for Yushu, southern Chinghai, en route to Lhassa, capital of Tibet, according to a belated message from Hsining, provincial capital of Chinghai. Several members of the retinue of the Tibetan dignitary have already reached Yushu.

The seat of the Committee for the Establishment of the Hsikang Provincial Government Administration is to be removed to Kangting (Tatsienlu), eastern Hsikang, from Ya-an (Yachow), western Szechuan. A monthly subsidy of $5,000 is to be remitted by the Central Government to the Committee to facilitate the work. A decision to the above effect was reached at the meeting of the Executive Yuan Aug. 25 at Kuling.

KANSU CITY THREATENED BY REDS UNDER CHU TEH

According to a special telegram from Lanchow received at Peiping by Aug. 28, the Communists under General Chu Teh and Hsu Shang-chien renewed their attack on the city of Minhsien in South-west Kansu on the night of August 24. The garrison under General Lu Ta-chang resisted bravely and fierce fighting ensued. The telegram adds that at one time the bandits succeeded in penetrating into the northwestern section of the city but thanks to the heroic resistance of the defenders they were eventually forced to retire. The losses on both sides are described as very heavy. Over 1,000 Communists are said to have been killed and wounded. The casualties suffered by the defenders are estimated at 100. The position of the defenders is described as very precarious, as their ammunition and food supplies are running very low. General Chu Shao-liang, Pacification Commissioner of Kansu and Ninghsia, has ordered the troops of General Mao Ping-wen to go to the rescue of General Lu Ta-chang. These Communists penetrated into Kansu from Szechuan early in August and immediately launched an attack on Minhsien but they were repulsed by the troops of General Lu Ta-chang after a heavy engagement lasting several days.

NO FOREIGNERS ALLOWED TO VISIT WEST KANSU FOR 3 MONTHS

The Kansu provincial government has dispatched an urgent telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking asking that all passports for foreigners destined for western Kansu be suspended for a period of three months. The reason for this action is that as the famine catastrophe in the 15 districts west of the Yellow River is assuming alarming proportions, it makes the local authorities difficult to accord due protection to foreign travellers.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PROCEEDS APACE

With the Central Government deciding to hold the National People's Congress on Nov. 12 as scheduled, elections of delegates to the Congress are now in full swing in all parts of China. To assist in directing general election affairs, the Government has appointed the following 13 as election supervisors:

Chang Li-sheng, Fu Ju-lin, Wang Lu-yi, Ku Cheng-kang, Chiang Po-cheng, Tseng Kwang-ching, Wang Kun-lun, Peng Kuo-chun, Yao Ta-hai, Mei Kung-jen, Wu Pao-feng, Shao Hua and Lai Lien. Elections of delegates are required to be completed before Oct. 10 and all delegates to the Congress must reach Nanking before Nov. 5.

With the opening date of the National People's Congress fast approaching, construction work on the provisional Congress hall is progressing without a hitch. Buzzing activities are witnessed at Kuo Fu Road, where 700 workers are laboring day and night to put the $1,000,000 building in shape, which promises, when completed, will be one of the most imposing structures in the capital. As a gathering place for 3,000 delegates of the people, who will meet on Nov. 12 to adopt the Chinese Constitution, it will become a historical spot—the birthplace of the permanent Chinese Law of the Land. The building occupies an area of about four mow, being 75 feet high, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide. Work was started last December and is expected to be completed by the end of October, after which finishing touches will be added to make it ready for occupancy on Nov. 12. The concrete and reinforced structure alone costs $650,000 and the equipment cost $350,000, a total of $1,000,000.

FRANKLIN HO DUE IN NANKING TO TAKE UP POST IN EXECUTIVE YUAN

After winding up the affairs of the Economic Research Institute of Nankai University, of which he is Dean, Dr. Franklin Ho is expected to arrive in Nanking this week to assume his new post as director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan.

GEN. FENG SCORES LUXURY IN LIVING, ADVANCES 3 POINTS FOR NATIONAL SALVATION

Luxurious ways of living of many a well-to-do Chinese were scathingly criticized by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, in a press interview at Kuling. "Living as they do in costly western manners but refusing to learn the good points of the westerners, it is no wonder that the Chinese nation becomes weaker and weaker everyday," General Feng remarked. The general's comments were prompted by a recent dinner he had with several foreign friends at the summer resort. He was deeply impressed by the simple food (only two courses) with which his foreign hosts entertained him and, still more, by the fellowship and warmth, not devoid of politeness, and friendliness which pervaded throughout the course of the dinner.

Consolidation of the nation like a family, revival of national consciousness, and the effective utilization of human as well as material power were the three points for national salvation advanced by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, when speaking at the weekly memorial service held at the Kiangsi provincial government headquarters Aug. 31. General Feng also paid a glowing tribute to the energetic spirit of the Kiangsi officials and people in carrying on reconstruction work in the province. Gen. Feng left Nanchang in the night of Aug. 31 for Hangchow by the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway on a sightseeing trip.

Nanking Foreign Office Says Foreigners Must Pay Income Tax from Oct. 1

The Foreign Office Aug. 31 forwarded identic notes to foreign Embassies and Legations in China, requesting them to advise their nationals resident in China to pay income tax in conformity with the new law to be enforced on Oct. 1.

The Notes explain that foreign diplomats are exempted from payment of the tax, as well as foreign nationals who have resided in China for less than one year. In addition, no tax is to be paid on income not earned in China. Otherwise, the Notes add, foreign nationals in China must pay income tax the same as Chinese citizens.

Payment of the tax on salaries and interest on bonds, shares and bank deposits, it was stated, would begin October 1, while payment of the tax on other income would start on Jan. 1, 1937.

Shanghai "Mainichi" Urges Prudence

Prudence, lest an abrupt procedure may lead to serious trouble, was urged by the *Shanghai Mainichi* on the Nanking Government in its announced efforts to collect an income tax on foreign individuals and corporations in concessions in China beginning Oct. 7. "A lack of political unity, the complexity of Chinese social life and the poor organization of the collection machinery have been held responsible for the failure of an universal enforcement of new taxes in China," the daily said.

"Should the foreign powers invoke extraterritoriality, the Nanking government's request that aliens pay the tax is worthless from a legal standpoint. But actually, when we take into consideration the situation that has followed the Peking Tariff Conference, there are factors that cannot be so easily overlooked.

"The influence of the Nanking Government has gradually penetrated into the Shanghai International Settlement and its efforts to restore Chinese sovereign rights in the area have secured a certain amount of success year after year. For instance, a signal victory was scored in the application of the consolidated tax and the stamp duties," the *Mainichi* went on.

"Foreign corporations and individuals both in the Settlement and on the extension roads have virtually forfeited half of their rights acquired by treaty," it added.

Banks That Do Not Issues Notes Not Subject to Bank Tax

Since the beginning of the 25th fiscal year, all banks which no longer issue bank notes are exempt from banknote tax, the Ministry of Finance revealed in Nanking Aug. 30. Of the four banks which are still issuing banknotes, namely, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China, the first named is by virtue of its special charter exempt from the tax, while the other three are paying tax as usual. The aggregate amount of banknote tax now being collected from the three banks is estimated at over $1,800,000 annually.

Churtong Yih and Hsi Te-mou Give Luncheon in Honor of K. P. Chen

Churtong Yih and Hsi Te-mou gave a luncheon Aug. 26 at the Cathay Hotel in honor of K. P. Chen, who recently returned from a successful financial mission to the United States.

$30,000,000 Szechuan Reconstruction Loan Approved by Nanking

The Legislative Yuan Aug. 26 formally approved the proposal for the issue of a loan of $30,000,000 for reconstruction work in Szechwan. The proceeds of the Loan will be employed for the development of communication facilities and institution of productive reconstruction enterprises as well as conversion of existing loan obligations of the Provincial Government and balancing of the Provincial Budget.

Hunan Province Shows Surplus

Ho Hao-jo, Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Hunan, announces that during the past fiscal year since his assumption of office, the revenue of Hunan amounted to $9,788,000 and the expenditure to $8,013,000, showing a surplus of $1,775,000.

Projected Mortgage Bank of China in Shanghai Postpones Opening

The projected Mortgage Bank of China as planned by the China Finance Development Corporation which was scheduled to be inaugurated in Shanghai end of August has postponed its opening. The postponement, it is learned, is the direct sequence of the recent promulgation of the Compulsory Execution Law by the Legislative Yuan which will affect in many respects the operation of the bank.

Japanese Financial Commissioner Says Nanking Holds Balance of Power in Hopei-Chahar Regime

Yotaro Tomita, financial commissioner, who had completed an inspection tour of Manchukuo and China lasting a month, on his return to Japan last month by way of Canton and Formosa, in giving an account of his travels at the Osaka Club, Aug. 23, said: "My impression was that the Nanking Government wields about 60 to 70 per cent power over the Hopei-Chahar regime and Japan about 30 to 40 per cent. The Central Bank of the Hopei-Chahar Government is capitalized at 6,000,000 yuan and is expected to open business soon. Its plan seemed to be to issue paper currency up to about 10,000,000 yuan."

U. S. Imports $2,767,000 of Silver in One Week

Silver to a total value of $2,767,000 was imported by the United States during the week ended Aug. 21 compared with $1,482,000 during the previous week.

Investigation Party Finds Sourabaya Best Market for Chinese Goods

Following a successful exhibition of Chinese products in the Philippine Islands, the Chinese Trade Investigation Party to the South Seas, organized by the Chinese Industrial United Association, held a similar show in Sourabaya recently. During its stay there the Party issued a statement to the effect that Sourabaya is the best market for Chinese products. Consequently the Party has mapped out a concrete plan for the marketing of Chinese products there.

Kwangtung Gambling Suppression Body Inaugurated in Canton

Fully determined to eradicate one of the worst evils which has demoralized the people under the reign of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Kwangtung Gambling Suppression Committee was inaugurated in Canton Aug. 26 with Governor Huang Mu-sung as concurrent chairman. With the enforcement beginning Sept. 1 of the gambling prohibition regulations throughout the entire province, however, the Kwangtung treasury will suffer a loss of revenue to the amount of $20 million annually hitherto collected in the form of gambling tax.

Tsou Lin, Vice-Minister of Finance, returned this week to Shanghai from Canton, where he had been investigating the financial situation of Kwangtung. One of the most important reforms, financial as well as social in nature, which will be effected shortly, will be the prohibition of gambling in Kwangtung. Under the former regime gambling was taxed in Kwangtung. Therefore it was not only tolerated but also encouraged by the authorities, as it was considered a main source of revenue for meeting the military expenses.

"Small Money" Still O.K. in Canton

Pending their complete withdrawal by a gradual process, "small money" notes issued by the Kwangtung provincial bank and the Canton Municipal Bank may still be used in all business transactions, according to an announcement made by the Kwangtung department of finance.

The administrative expenses of the Canton Municipal Government have been reduced to $300,000 monthly. An order has been issued to the various municipal organs by Tseng Yang-fu, the new Mayor, to dismiss superfluous staff and reduce salaries in order to make up the deficit in the budget.

Spanish Diplomats and Consuls Resign Wholesale Because of Civil War

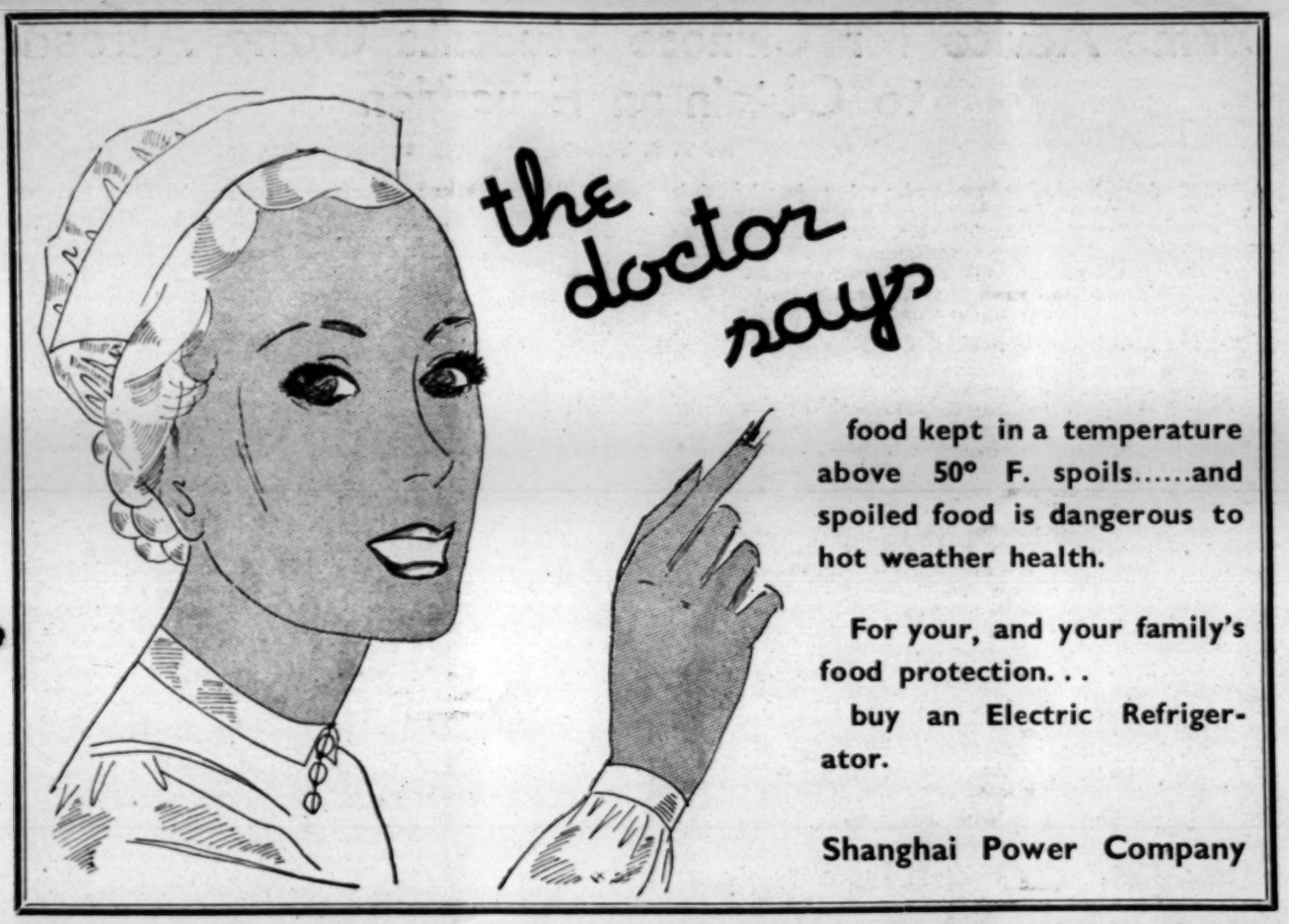
A message from Madrid Aug. 22 stated that the Spanish government is reorganizing its consular diplomatic and consular services. In Mexico 14 consuls who expressed sympathy with the insurgents were dismissed.

Senor Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Spanish Minister to Japan, on Aug. 26, announced that he was joining the rebel camp. He informed the Foreign Tokyo Office of his action and sailed for the United States enroute to Spain Sept. 1.

Senor D. Justo Garrido Cisneros, Spanish Minister to China, has no intention of following the example set by his colleague accredited to Tokyo. "Political changes in Spain are not my concern, he told *Domei*." I was ordered to China as Spanish Minister and so I will remain until directed otherwise. As a diplomat I have to obey my government." Senor Cisenros said he still kept in close contact with the Madrid Government and expressed the belief that Senor Santiago Mendez de Vigo, stationed in Tokyo, had probably turned in his resignation simultaneously with "turning rebel" and denouncing the leftist authorities.

The Spanish Consul General in Shanghai, Eduardo Ferrer, also resigned Aug. 31, but told reporters that he was not leaving Shanghai for the present. He said he expected the rebels to triumph in the near future.

Senor Larracoechea, Vice-Consul for Spain in Shanghai, in an interview said he was a "good Spanish citizen," and that "every good Spanish citizen should be a loyalist." The Vice-Consul said that he is not in sympathy with the action taken by his colleagues in Japan. Senor Santiago Mendez de Vigo, the Spanish Minister in Tokyo, and the other Spanish diplomatic officials who resigned their posts, Senor Larracoechea explained, are monarchists and of the nobility, who retained their office through the generosity of the officials of the republican government.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Generalissimo Chiang Expected to Visit Foochow

BY THE REVIEW'S FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT

From reliable sources, it is learned that Generalissimo Chiang will come to Foochow some time in September. Generalissimo Chiang, as is well known, came to Foochow in 1925 when he was chief-of-staff of the Cantonese forces commanded by Gen. Hsu Chung-chi. The Cantonese troops then invaded Fukien and drove away Li Hou-chi, who was at that time the Tuchun of Fukien. From that time till now, Generalissimo Chiang has not once visited Foochow. The atmosphere in Foochow is now electrical. Psychogically speaking, officialdom and the people are set for the coming of Generalissimo Chiang. They are preparing to give him a warm welcome. High military officials, such as Liu Huo-tin, Commander of the 39th Army, Lu Hin-in, Commander of 52th Division, etc., have flocked to Foochow to meet him.

The officers of the provincial government are busily engaged in compiling a lengthy report about administrative conditions, which will be submitted to Generalissimo Chiang when he comes to Foochow. Politically and socially, Foochow is in dire need of reforms. It is our sincerest wish that Generalissimo Chiang may stay at Foochow long enough to see improvements made.

Conflicting Opinions About Future Sino-Japanese Relations

Opinions of the intelligentzia here are diversified as to the future of Sino-Japanese relations. Some aver that Japan will lay a firmer grip on North China since Kwangtung has come into Nanking's fold; others opine that after the unification of China, the history of Sino-Japanese relations will turn to a new page where one can find smooth negotiations about outstanding issues. To hope that the Sino-Japanese issue can be solved by amicable means is a hope against hope. The unification of China is Japan's abhorrence. Japan intends to divide and rule her. Only a united China can resist her formidable enemy like a man.

Admiral Chen's Fukien Inspection Tour

To make an inspection tour to Fukien, Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, left Nanking on Aug. 5. He arrived at Amoy, on Aug. 9, where he inspected the warships stationed there and held an important conference with Chen Chi-liang, Vice-Minister of Navy, about the problem of the Kwangtung navy. On Aug. 10 he inspected Tung Sha Island. On Aug. 12 he reviewed the marines garrisoned in Liangkiang and inspected the Changmen Fort. On Aug. 13 he arrived at Mamoi and on Aug. 14 he inspected the arsenal, the naval academy, etc. On Aug. 15 he came to Foochow, visited Kuling, the summer resort, and thence went to Kushan where he placed wreaths on the grave of the late Admiral Yang Sung-chuan, formerly his superior.

Aug. 19, 1936.

Father Piel of Heude Museum Collects Many Entomological Specimens

Father Octave Piel, Director of the Heude Museum in the French Concession, recently returned to Shanghai after completing a most successful trip to Chekiang in the interests of his studies in the field of entomology. Father Piel and his assistants have already pinned over 20,000 insects from this one expedition, and many others are awaiting their inspection. He left Shanghai during the early part of July and proceeded to Hangchow, his starting point to the hills of Chekiang. After a journey by automobile, sedan chair and afoot he reached a likely spot for collecting and seting up his field laboratory in a hillside monastery. The monks provided him with a simple diet and he was happy. From early morning until sunset (writes W. E. Fisher in the *China Press*) he was in the field with his assistant and in the evenings they would go over the achievements of the day together. They covered the country for miles around, inspired in the knowledge that they were the first to study the insect life in that particular part of China. Father Piel has published numerous papers on his studies in French and in English and these have been circulated in libraries and museums throughout the world. In charge of the largest collection of its kind in China, he has rendered invaluable assistance to other entomologists elsewhere and maintains at all times a voluminous correspondence with them.

New Military Barracks in Kowloon to Be Constructed Soon

Construction of a new military barracks in Kowloon, costing more than one million pounds sterling will start soon, according to an official announcement made in Hongkong, Aug. 25. The project will make possible an increase of the troops stationed in Kowloon by from two to six battalions. A large airdrome will be a feature.

Some Advice for Chinese Students Going Abroad to Obtain an Education

BY T. S. YOUNG

ABOUT three hundred young students have just left their home and country for American and European countries to obtain higher education. They are, to use a familiar phrase referring to the students going to foreign countries for education, to go through the process of being "plated with gold." This phrase, a sarcastic but ingenious one, bespeaks the little faith which our people have had in the worthiness of foreign education, inasmuch as they believe that students with foreign education, just as articles plated with gold, do not possess any intrinsic value.

Be that as it may, our young boys and girls, undaunted by adverse criticisms, have been still as eager and enthusiatic as ever to obtain foreign education. It, however, occasions us not a little surprise that the number of students going to American and European countries this year is still as large as that of the previous years, when we take into consideration the bad business conditions and the unfavorable rate of exchange between Chinese and foreign currencies, and especially the fact that in recent years there has been a growing tendency among our rich people to send their children to Japan for education, for the cost of Japanese education is not only much cheaper, but its receipients have much better prospect of securing employment in government service.

Our public, though it has assumed no sympathetic attitude towards our American and European returned students, has yet observed its usual hospitality in giving a rousing send-off to the returned students-to-be. Every year, in the month of August, big receptions would be given by public bodies jointly in honor of the departing students, who, besides having plenty to eat, would also have their ears full of inspiring remarks and parting advices given by prominent officials and community leaders.

On these occasions they would be told that they should always remember the momentous duty they shouldered and spare no time and effort in getting a good education both for the benefit of themselves and their country; that at this time of national crisis, they should apply themselves more diligently to studies, so that upon their return, they would be able to contribute their services to the salvation of their country; that they would be the leaders of the New China, and as such, they should prepare themselves for this momentous duty; that the services of competent and qualified men would be always in big demand for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of this backward country, and therefore young men who had the privilege of pursuing their studies abroad would have a great future before them; etc., etc.

Look at Future with Over-Optimistic Eyes

After having listened to these inspiring remarks, the young students, who were yet acquainted with the anomalies of this country, would naturally have their wide hopes and big dreams all stirred up, and look at their future career through the glasses of over-optimism. They would be hypnotized to believe that their foreign education would readily lead them to political success and fortune, and that big jobs would await them upon their return. They would also be liable attach a great self-importance to their persons and consider themselves the most privileged class of our people.

Fifteen years ago, the writer had the privilege of attending several of these receptions, and the inspiring remarks heard buoyed up my hopes so much, that throughout my five year's stay in the United States my mind was always engrossed by political dreams. But what a great disappointment I have experienced ever since my return! During the past ten years, what I have experienced and observed has enabled me to become familiar with the anomalies prevailing in this country. Therefore, should I be invited to give a speech before the departing students, instead of arousing their false hopes, I would not hesitate to tell them frankly and openly the true aspects of the situation along the following lines:

"Friends, You are about to leave this country for your education in America and Europe. How fortunate you are! I call it fortunate for no other reason than that you will be able to see the wonders of the country you are going to, and, at the same time, to forget the Japanese sabre-rattling and domestic political squabbles. You are patriotic youths, I have no doubt on that head, and so you must hate to see your country harassed by foreign aggressions on the one hand, and divided by internecine strife on the other. For this reason, you must be too glad to leave your country, although your jubilation may be tempered by your regret at having to leave your dear ones at home.

"A few of you are fortunate enough to have your expenses paid by the Government, but most of you are private students. If your family is rich, you, of course, don't need to bother yourselves about such trivial matters as to what will be the cost of your foreign education and what will be the returns you may bring back to the investment in future. But this is decidedly not the case with many of you, who have to borrow money from your relatives and friends to make your foreign education possible. Even at this belated hour, I find it necessary to advise the young men of the latter class not to embark on this foolish and unbusinesslike adventure, inasmuch as the investment thus made will not likely bring you sufficient returns in future to enable you to pay off the interest and principal of your loans. I have reasons to fear that while you may have the distinction of being 'plated with gold,' you will have the misfortune of being burdened with debts throughout your life.

"Friends, you have heard the inspiring remarks made by prominent officials and community leaders, and so you must be full of hopes and ambitions. But look out, don't be too optimistic over your future career, that your future disappointment may not be so acute. I have no mind whatsoever to cool down your high spirits, but wish only to speak out the truth in the light of my past experience and observations. China, as you are not probably aware, is far from being a free country, where every man can have an equal chance of success according to his own merits. Men of sword have occupied all the front ranks, while men of robe have been left in the background to rot. Men of robe can not rise into political prominence, unless they can mould themselves into the tools of men of sword.

Education Not a Free Pass to Future Career

"Education is undoubtedly a good thing, but it is not a free pass to your future career. So is the foreign education. You may aspire to be a chemist or an engineer, but whether you can realize your aspirations is another matter. You may believe in the old saying, 'Where there is a will, there is a way,' and redouble your endeavor in seeking the realization of your aspirations. But you will soon find out that the surrounding conditions are so unfavorable, that you, no matter how courageous you are, will have to give up your struggle and seek any occupation for the sake of your livelihood. Look in our midst. many foreign-trained chemists are doing odd jobs in business offices, and many foreign-trained engineers are selling life insurance to the public. Besides, there are still many more chemists and engineers who have been totally left unemployed.

Many of you must have a keen desire to serve your country after your return, but, friends, permit me to inform you that this is also a privilege reserved for a very few. You may receive the highest academic degrees, or win the keys of such honorary fraternities as Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. But these academic degress and honors are nothing as compared with personal affiliations, when you knock at the door of Chinese officialdom in an attempt to get an admittance. Unless you can manage to get an inside 'pull,' the door will be permanently closed on you, and you will be left out in the cold. Even though you may succeed in getting an admittance, you must still work your way up to the favor of your superiors so as to keep your position secure.

"Therefore all these inspiring remarks that you would be the leaders of the New China, that you would be counted upon to serve your country, etc., etc. are too good to be true. Your foreign education, which may be a good thing in itself, will neither enhance your worthiness in the eyes of the public, nor increase your chance of securing employment, nor assure the success of your future career. Unless you are blessed with wealthy and influential parents, who can cut a career for you, your future prospect can not appear any brighter merely because of your foreign education. Thus instead of indulging in false hopes and wide ambitions, you had better realize the realities of this anomalous situation and prepare yourselves for future disappointments.

"Nevertheless, friends, while you are studying in foreign countries, don't let slip by any single opportunity which can be turned into the best advantage of your future career. For instance, many of our big officials, as you know, have sent their sons and daughters to big universities in America and Europe. If you have not yet chosen your school, go to the school which is patronized by the sons and daughters of our big officials. Do your best to cultivate their friendship, and it would be still more profitable to you, if you could win the hearts of these influential girls. When you can succeed in attaching yourselves to their apron-strings, then you will have your political career and fortune safely in your bag."

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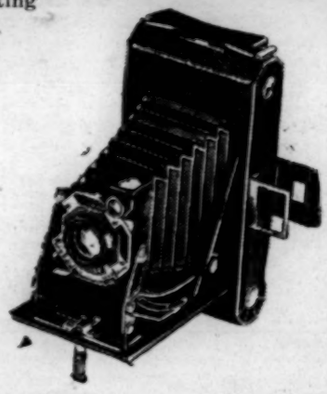

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Bumper Crops in China Cause Controversy as to Handling of Surplus

The controversial subject of what to do with the surplus wheat in China, the result of the bumper autumn crop recently harvested, goes on merrily as the Ministry of Industries attempts to bring about a compromise of the opposing stands taken by the wheat growers and the wheat flour mills. In the Yangtze Valley alone, more than 20,000 tons of wheat have been exported while a large-scale purchase of Chinese wheat is also going on in Tientsin. This created a near-panic among the native wheat flour mills and a petition was subsequently submitted to the Ministry of Industries, asking that a ban be imposed on outgoing domestic wheat. Their request was based on the reason that an outflow of Chinese wheat will result in a general rise of the wheat price, which will directly increase the cost of production of native wheat flour. In that case, the market of native wheat flour will be severely hit, which might ultimately bring ruin to the industry.

Although the actual amount of wheat produced cannot be ascertained, supporters of the embargo policy claim that the supply can only meet the demand of native flour mills for about seven months. Wheat growers, however, see things differently. An exportation of the excessive wheat, in their opinion, may prevent the slump of market prices when the next rice crop comes on the market. Even if there is a shortage of wheat for public consumption, it can easily be substituted by other cereals, notably rice, it is argued.

Owing to the poor crops in the United States, the price of wheat is soaring, but the Ministry has not yet taken any steps regarding the demand to ban the export of surplus wheat from China.

After inspecting the progress of the cooperatives and other industrial enterprises in Kiangsi province, Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, accompanied by Chang Yuan-shan (Y. S. Djang), Director of the Cooperatives Department of the Ministry, arrived in Hankow Aug. 29 by boat from Kiukiang. Referring to the abundant harvests this season, he stated that in case the Hunan rice can be milled to suit the market in Kwangtung province, a reduction of $100 millions in the purchases of foreign rice will be effected.

Negotiations are under way between the Kiangsi provincial government and four Shanghai banks for a loan of $6 million for the construction of granaries in the province, for the purpose of storing surplus rice and wheat.

Hunan farmers would become richer by $100 million if they succeeded in selling their unusually bountiful crop of rice this year to Kwangtung which every year imports about $100 million worth of rice from Siam and French Indo-China, said Wu Ting-chang Minister of Industries, on his arrival in Hankow from Kiukiang Aug. 29. The Central Government has not yet considered the imposition of an embargo on the wheat export, according to Mr. Wu. In view of the poor wheat crop in the United States this year, the Chinese wheat will undoubtedly have a good foreign market, he said.

Areas of Cultivatable Land Listed by Statistical Bureau

It is reported from the Statistical Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Interior that the total areas of cultivable lands in China amount to 955,710,000 Chinese mow. The areas in the various provinces, are listed as (10,000 mow as the unit) follows:—Kiangsu 8,577; Chekiang 3,335; Anhwei 3,824; Hunan 3,973; Hupei 6,432; Kiangsi 3,020; Fukien 1,126; Szechuan 9,654; Yunnan 2,435; Kweichow 764; Kwangtung 4,043; Kwangsi 3,122; Shantung 10,503; Hopei 9,124; Honan 8,750; Shensi 2,904; Shansi 6,050; Charhar 1,657; Suiyuan 2,396; Kansu 1,865; Ningsha 122 and Chinghai 211.

Mongolia, Tibet, and Sikong are not included.

Tang Leang-li Says Personal Contacts More Valuable Than Propaganda

Tang Leang-li, Editor of the *People's Tribune* and Adviser of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who recently returned to Shanghai after an extensive tour through Europe and America as China's Minister Plenipotentiary at-large to study publicity matters, in a recent interview, said China's problems and progress, in order to be correctly interpreted abroad, must be prosecuted not through an intricate and mammoth propaganda machine, but instead through the friendly channels of personal contacts with the country's diplomatic representatives and the world's newspaper and writing fraternity.

Regarding China's publicity abroad, Mr. Tang believes that the key to a better understanding of this country by foreigners lies in informality—informality both in presenting weighty problems and furnishing trivial but interesting interesting information. "You can talk a thing over far better and more effectively over a cocktail bar than around a conference table," he summarized. The journalist suggested to the *China Press* interviewers that China's cause could be served better if the money at present spent in sending lengthy telegraphic protests and in resorting to bans of offending journals could be diverted to the pockets of the diplomats to enable them to meet the foreign newspaper people socially.

Japanese Racketeers and Puppet Administration Monopolize Most Harbin Businesses

BY THE REVIEW'S HARBIN CORRESPONDENT*

IT appears that in Harbin and North Manchuria generally there remains no single important business which has not been monopolized by Japanese interests. The Hiroshimaya Department Store, as the result of a special agreement recently concluded with the Bureau for Administration of White Russian Affairs, has become the only supplier of Russian merchants in Harbin with general goods, as cotton and woolen textiles, cutlery, footwear, etc., in infringement of interests of other merchants, especially foreign wholesalers. Details of the agreement remain unknown, but it is believed that the Hiroshimaya Store is to supply all the Russian dealers, registered with the Bureau, with all goods they require, the payment for said goods to be effected through the Bureau within two months after the delivery of the goods.

The arrangement put an end to what little remained for foreign business in Harbin, namely, general merchandise, which remained the only "open" field for foreigners to engage in. By concluding this unusual agreement with the Manchukuo Bureau, controlling White Russian affairs, the Hiroshimaya Store, a Japanese concern, has established a monopoly on a large portion of business, catering to a considerable section of the population.

In previous reports to *The Review*, mention was made of monopolies instituted by private Japanese dealers, with the full cognizance and support of the authorities, on meat, vegetables, dairy products and timber, especially firewood. To this one may now add a monopoly on bread, initiated quite recently by the Union of Harbin Bakeries. Whilst the price for white and brown bread was previously never higher than five and eight cents per pound, now it is priced at eight and twelve cents, respectively. Who stands behind the Union can only be guessed, but the population does not feel a bit better from it.

Harbin Is Run With a High Hand

The high-handed manner of running things in Harbin may be seen from the following episode. According to a recent ruling, the number of taxicabs authorized to stand at the central railway station, waiting for the incoming passengers, was limited to 40. Of these, 23 were to be furnished by Japanese garages, 12 by Russians and 5 by "Manchus." In view of the fact that the Russians and "Manchus" operate in all about 350 taxis in town, against only 50 odd cars owned by Japanese, the measure aroused a storm of protests from all sides, since it allotted 57.5 per cent of all taxis serving the railway station to Japanese, whilst the Russians and "Manchus," with their 350 odd taxis in town, were allotted only 30 and 12.5 per cent of such cars. Of the Japanese taxis to operate from the station, 15 were allotted to the Harbin Garage Co., operating in all only 22 cars, which would therefore have had a lion's share in the business.

The ruling was so glaringly unjust and discriminating against the Russian and "Manchu" owners of taxis that the authorities had, after some bickering, to modify their stand, alloting 17, 15 and 8 taxis, respectively, to Japanese, Russian and "Manchu" owners. It appears that the Japanese still have an advantage. It is of interest to note in this connection that two years ago private persons, Russians and "Manchus," were deprived of the right to run bus lines in town, this business having then been taken over by the Municipality. The buses, over 100 in number, were "bought up" at ruinously cheap prices, the owners and their employes augmenting the rank of jobless.

Of the government monopolies, introduced recently in addition to the long list of those already existing, mention must be made of the one recently granted to a "certain" Japanese firm for the construction of electric stations in a number of towns in Lunkiang Province. A similar contract was granted to an unspecified Japanese company for the construction of such stations in towns along the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Under what terms these contracts have been granted is unknown—as everything done by the Government in fiscal and other matters.

Everything Done Behind Closed Doors

Under the Chinese administration, such contracts used to be granted through public tenders, in which every firm, irrespective of nationality, could participate and had an equal chance in the game. Now all this is done in Changchun behind closed doors, so that none of the foreign firms, as the General Electric Co., the Westinghouse Electric Co. and so on, has had any chance to share the business, recently concluded.

A similar situation exists with regard to foreign insurance companies. While they previously did a roaring business, they now face complete withdrawal, some of them having already closed down their Manchurian offices. Needless to say, now all government, municipal, railway and thousand and one enterprises even remotely connected with Changchun or the S.M.R. insure all their properties with Japanese insurance companies, most of which are, as is known, private properties of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Sumitomo families.

Life insurance, which appeared to be "open" to foreign companies, is being also taken up by the Government. According to a recent report from Changchun, commencing next year, the life insurance business will be placed either under State control or under its direct management. In this respect, two plans are reported to have been worked out, one by the Ministry of Communications, calling for the introduction of a system of life insurance through post offices, in the manner existing in Japan, and the other by the Ministry of Industry, whereby the State is to organize a special Manchukuo life insurance company, which will monopolize this sort of business. The enforcement of either of these schemes will certainly be the last blow to such companies as the West Coast Life Insurance Co., the Sun Life Insurance Co. and a few others still maintaining agencies in Manchuria.

Even thermometers, barometers, manometers and all kinds of electric measuring apparatus are to be taken away from private dealers and placed into the hands of specially designated agents, about whose nationality there can be no doubt whatever.

According to a "law" to be effective as from September 1, these measuring instruments are declared under State control, which means that no private person can sell them, unless specially permitted. In case it should be discovered that these articles are being sold by unauthorized parties, the latter are liable to a fine not higher than Gobi 1,000 or to imprisonment not longer than three years.

Measuring Instruments Brought Under Monopoly

The "law" is construed here as a drive against foreign made instruments, which dominate the Manchurian market. German and American manufacturers will be the greatest losers, as their instruments are in good demand. As regards the dealers, they fear that the prices to be fixed for the stocks on hand will be below the market values. At any rate, the "law" warns that those who refuse to surrender their stocks at specified prices will have to take them out of the country, presumably to China, paying all charges incidental to this procedure.

As a result of this extension of monopolies there remains practically no field in which it is possible to invest without meeting State competition or a private racket backed up by the local Japanese oligarchy. The monopolies enumerated above or the ones reported in these columns on previous occasions, by no means complete the list, for according to a *Kokutsu* message from Changchun dated June 11 the monopolies already introduced or to be introduced soon include 35 commodities, the most important being raw cotton, cotton textiles, wheat, wheat flour, kaoliang, millet, soya been, bean cake, bean oil, gold, iron ore, coal, mineral oil, knitted goods, hemp products, silk yarn, wool, woolen textiles, hides and skines, salt, beer, soda, lumber, wood pulp, paper and matches.

A prospective business man, still having a fallacious idea of the "Open Door and Equality of Opportunities" in Manchuria, will have to find out, from this list, what lines of business are still "open," that is free from State protected monopolies or simply local rackets. If he will take into consideration discrimination in taxation and railway freights, then the picture about the present business conditions in Manchuria will be fairly complete, notwithstanding the efforts of some propagandists to prove the contrary.

Harbin, Aug. 29, 1936.

**Previous reports by the writer dealing with business conditions in Manchuria may be found in the issues of The Review for May 9, June 13 and 20, 1936.*

China Labor Delegate Returns from Investigation Tour of Europe

Completing his investigation tour in Europe, Chu Hsueh-fang, Chinese Labor delegate to the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, returned to China last week. In the course of an interview on his arrival in Shanghai, Mr. Chu stated that China's proposals to the recent world labor meet had received keen attention from the members of the confab. While the proposal concerning the suppression of opium among overseas Chinese laborers abroad had been approved by the conference, the other relating to the equal treatment of Chinese and foreign laborers was held over for the agenda of the next labor meet, scheduled for 1938.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai Commands 20,000 Men at Nanning

BY THE REVIEW'S CANTON CORRESPONDENT

But for the entry into Kwangsi of General Tsai Ting-kai and his Nineteenth Route Army comrades, the Nanking-Kwangsi political differences might have been settled. As things now stand considerable uncertainty still exists in the South-west. Attracting most political attention is the Kwangsi demand regarding Chiang Kai-shek's determined policy for resistance against Japan. It is understood that when the Kwangsi warlords asked for evidence of the Anti-Japanese policy of the Central Government the request was refused on the ground that it is suspected that Kwangsi employed Japanese advisers and imported Japanese arms, ammunition and airplanes. But the picture has been entirely changed with the new alliance of the officers of the defunct Nineteenth Route Army and the power in Kwangsi. General Tsai Ting-kai, the military brain of the once famous Shanghai regiment, which fought gallantly against the Japanese in 1932, is said to be deadly against the Japanese. In his strong desire that he can resume command of an army and challenge the Japanese in southern or northern China, Tsai Ting-kai entered Kwangsi last week even without the unanimous support of other former Nineteenth Route Army Officers.

The second-in-command of the former Nineteenth Route Army, General Chiang Kwang-nai, is one of the officers who stays away from the Kwangsi political bloc despite a Nanning invitation asking him to join the revolt against Nanking. In Nanning Tsai Ting-kai has been given the command of four new Divisions making up to a total of about 20,000 men. Judging by the development of political events in Kwangsi there is every hope that once when Tsai Ting-kai's group gains more power in Kwangsi the movement may become really anti-Japanese in spirit and reality. Because of Tsai Ting-kai's zeal to fight the Japanese there is a proposal made in Canton that both he and General Pei Chung-hsi, the most bellicose of the Kwangsi commanders, be sent to Suiyuan and Chahar, where the Chinese territory is menaced by the invasion of pro-Japanese bandits under Li Shou-hsin.

It will be remembered that when the Kuling Conference, presided by General Chiang Kai-shek, met last month, among the important decisions was one appointing Pai Chung-hsi Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government. But the condition then was that Pai Chung-hsi should go to Chekiang without bringing to that Central Province any of his Kwangsi soldiers. The idea does not appeal to Pai Chung-hsi, who fears an isolation by the military powers in Chekiang. As a compromise it is now suggested that Pai Chung-hsi should go to Chekiang as Chairman there and in addition another Cantonese commander in General Li Yang-ching (former head of the Third Kwangtung Army under Chen Chi-tang) be sent there together with the whole of the former Third Kwangtung Army. Generals Pai Chung-hsi and Li Yang-ching are on friendly terms and how far this new suggestion of peace will convince Kwangsi of the necessity of forsaking their defiance against Nanking remains to be seen.

On the other hand Chiang Kai-shek has continued with his war preparations in all Provinces surrounding Kwangsi. If Tsai Ting-kai resumes command of the old Nineteenth Route Army, the Nanking Government may order another veteran Cantonese army leader in General Chang Fah-kwei, now the anti-bandit suppression commander-in-chief of the Fukien-Kiangsi-Chekiang frontiers, to the South-west. As former head of the Cantonese "Ironside" Regiments, Chang Fah-kwei's ability as a soldier is not much behind that of Tsai Ting-kai, who is still fairly popular with the overseas Chinese because of the campaign in Shanghai.

Canton, Aug. 28, 1936.

New Building for American Embassy at Nanking Ready for Occupancy

The new building for the American Embassy in Nanking has been completed. The Nanking Office of the Embassy will remove from its old site at Sanpailou to the new building which is situated on Shanghai road. *Kuo Min* stated that Nelson T. Johnson, the American Ambassador, and part of the Embassy staff are expected there from Peiping in October. The new American Embassy premises were obtained under lease from the Sin Hua Bank, which concern undertook the building of the present quarters. The lease will run for a period of six years with option for renewal. The old embassy quarters belong to the Waichiaopu, but have been used by American consular and diplomatic authorities as consulate, legation and embassy for the past 35 years.

A Nanking message to the *China Press* stated that no ceremony will attend the removal of the American Embassy from its quarters in Hupeh Road to its new compound on Shanghai Road. An official inspection party of embassy officials headed by Counsellor Willys R. Peck went through the buildings and grounds of their future home last week. The office buildings occupy the compound on the west side of Shanghai Road while the official residence of the Ambassador, counsellors and other officials will be in the compound on the east side of the street.

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The Chengtu Incident

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟 昭 渭

THE happening of the "Chengtu Incident," in which two Japanese reporters were killed and two other Japanese were injured by a Chinese mob on Aug. 24 at 6 o'clock in the City of Chengtu, Szechuen Province, is indeed regrettable both for China and Japan! Sino-Japanese relations were already strained enough; too many "incidents" have already occurred to mar the cultivation of better Sino-Japanese relations; the occurrence of the Chengtu Incident, which involves the death and wounding of four Japanese nationals, may indeed add fuel to the fire!

According to one report of the incident, "communist agitation" is the cause. The crowd, after meeting at the park had already dispersed, but formed again when harangued by speakers described as "communists." But, according to another report, the riot was engineered by "anti-government elements" for the purpose of embarrassing the Central Government, and of increasing its difficulties in handling foreign relations. But be it one or the other, one fact we have to note is that: Prior to the incident, Eiichi Iwai, formerly with the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, and now a Japanese consul-general designate in Chengtu, had arrived at Chungking. It was reported that since his arrival he had been negotiating with the Chinese for permission to proceed to Chengtu to re-open the Japanese consulate-general there. As we remember, the negotiations on the "re-opening" of the Japanese consulate-general in Chengtu have been going on for a long time between Mr. Suma, the Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, and General Chang Chuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs. But the latter is said to have rejected the Japanese demand on the ground that Chengtu is not a treaty port. The Szechuen Residents Unions in other parts of China have also raised bitter opposition to the "reopening" of the Japanese consulate in Chengtu, and have repeatedly urged the Central Government to reject the Japanese demands. Apparently, disregarding the Chinese opposition, Mr. Iwai actually proceededing to Chungking with a view to reaching Chengtu, and to reopen the consulate in spite of Chinese opposition. So, mor ecompetent observers conclude that while the occurrence of the Chengtu Incident may be attributed to the "communist agitation," "anti-government elements," etc., there is no doubt that at first, when the demonstration was staged, it was intended to be only an ordinary patriotic demonstration to register and express Chinese opposition against the "reopening" of the Japanese consulate-general in Chengtu—demonstrations such as frequently happened before when Japan presented "demands" to China, such as "21 Demands" in 1915, or when Japan went on with aggression in China, such as the invasion of Mukden in 1931. But, apparently, due to the fact that there were some radical elements among the demonstrators, they caused what should have been an ordinary patriotic demonstration against the aggressors, to be turned into a riot!

A "Good Lesson" to the Aggressors

But the Chengtu Incident, regrettable as it is, should serve as a good lesson to the aggressors to remind them that at present the Chinese opposition as well as public resentment against the Japanese aggression in China is very strong; and that the aggressors must not do anything in China, which is against the will of 450,000,000 Chinese; and that despite the steps which the Central Government has taken to suppress the Chinese opposition, the Chinese opposition is bound to explode, like a highly-powder explosive, which will explode whenever there is a spark!

Nanking's Prompt Actions Praised—A "Special Mandate" Issued

Following the attack, the Szechuen Provincial Government communicated with the Japanese authorities at Chungking expressing regrets at the occurrence and stating that other Japanese in Chengtu were receiving due protection.

Immediately following the outbreak of the incident, the Executive Yuan, in a special mandate (dated August 26) to the Szechuen Provincial Government declared that responsible military and police authorities in Chengtu should be punished according to law. The Executive Yuan recalled its earlier mandate emphasizing the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign nations. While unexpectedness of the incident cannot be gainsaid, the mandate stressed that there could be no denial for the lack of adequate preventive measures. The Szechuen Provincial Government was directed by the mandate to list the names of responsible persons and also to submit a detailed report of the incident. It is generally believed that General Liu Hsiang, chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government, will resign.

In another telegraphic instruction to General Liu Hsiang. the Executive Yuan instructed that "the culprits in the incident should be apprehended and punished and every effort should be exerted to maintain peace and order and prevent the aggravation of the situation." "While foreigners, who have no proper passports, should be escorted out of Szechuen, those who have such and have been residing in the province, should be accorded adequate protection," the telegram further instructed.

The Chengtu Incident also prompted the National Government to issued a "Special Mandate" on August 29, re-emphasising the the previous Mandate of being friendly to the neighboring nations. (text elsewhere).

Two ringleaders in the incident name names of Liu Cheng-hsien and Su Teh-sheng, who were arrested by the Chengtu police during the disturbances, were at once executed by the order of General Liu Hsiang.

Chinese Officials Do Everything to Ascertain Truth

At the same time, two high officials, Yang Kai-chia, Special Commissioner, and Shao Hsueh-ling, Sectional Chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were assigned by General Chuan to the task of investigating the incident. These two officials left by air for Chengtu on August 28. The Chinese authorities have indeed left no stone unturned to find out truth of the incident, and have done what it should have done in cases of this kind when some foreign nationals are killed and injured in the country.

In Japan, according to one *Domei* report, the so-called "well informed observers"—which is another name for the spokesmen for the Tokyo Foreign Office—agreed that "a thorough suppression of popular movement in China against Japan would be asked". "The Nanking Government", according to these "well-informed observers", "has countenanced, if not encouraged, such activities, very much along the lines adopted by the Empress Dowager in dealing with the Boxers in 1900". This view was reflected in press comment on the case.

As stated above, as soon the incident broke out, the Chinses central and local authorities have done what they should do, such as expression of sympathies and regrets to the victims; punishment of the officials; execution of the ringleaders of the riot, and promises to pay compensation to the victims. To compare the present Incident with that of the Boxer Uprising in 1900 is not only "putting the cart before the horse", but indicates also very clearly that it is the intention of the Japanese officials to make too big an affair out of the unfortunate local event; and to incite the Japanese Anti-Chinese feeling, so that the Japanese militarists could take the chance to go on with more aggressive actions in China.

Incident Caused by Radical Elements

In fact, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that an incident involving a foreigner is not necessarily anti-foreign. Judging by the magnitude of the present incident, one cannot but feel that it had never been plotted in advance and that the four Japanese became victims only in the course of its occurrence. Surely, if the rioters had intended to stage an anti-Japanese demonstration, they must have singled out beforehand some of the 60 Japanese residents in Chengtu instead of venting their wrath on four casual Japanese tourists on the spur of the moment. When this important fact is borne in mind, this regrettable incident must be attributed to subversive and radical elements in Chengtu rather than any "predetermination" to harm the Japanese.

Moreover, besides the four Japanese there were involved various Chinese victims, including one police inspector and one police sergeant and six policemen. This fact, too, must be fully remembered in order to appreciate the serious attempt of the Chinese authorities to protect the people, Chinese and foreign alike. Everything, it seems to us, has been done to minimise the extent of the murders, and as soon as the ringleaders were caught they were summarily executed, so as to uphold law and order. So what has beend one by the Chinese authorities—central and local—should be sufficient to convince the Japanese officials and people of the "sincerity" of the Chinese authorities to quell the riot.

During these days when the diplomatic relations between two countries are already strained enough, the press of both countries should realize that they have greater responsibility to shoulder. They should encourage the authorities on both sides to preserve peace; to cause rationalism to prevail over sentimentalism; and to minimize the gravity of any incident. Journalistic ethics further demand that under such circumstances, in cases of this kind, the press in China and Japan, should not exaggerate the reports; nor disseminate any information "colored by personal opinions;" nor aggravate the illfeeling of each other; but should calm the people in the two countries, and not get excited. So it is hoped that theJ apanese press at home and in Shanghai will live up to the ethical principles of journalism in the the present "Chengtu Incident."

Nanking August 30, 1936.

Kiangsu's Five-Year Reclamation Plan—Loans Totalling $100 Million to Be Raised

A five-year plan for the reclamation of 33,000,000 mow of arid land in Nantung, Yencheng, Lienshui and other districts along the Kiangsu coast has been mapped out by the Kiangsu Provincial Government. For the execution of the project, the provincial government plans to raise a total of $100,000,000 from Shanghai banks at different periods.

Recent Appointments and Movements in Chinese Official Circles

Dr. Philip Tyau, until recently Consul-General in Singapore and newly appointed Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, assumed his new post in Canton Aug. 25. He is due to arrive in Nanking to interview Gen. Chang Chuz early next week.

Dr. C. T. Wang, newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Washington, is expected to return here from Europe on Sept. 27 aboard the s.s. *Conte Russo*.

General Wu Chung-hsin, the new Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, took up his duties Aug. 18.

Reorganization of the Kweichow provincial government under the new governorship of Gen. Ku Chu-tung has been completed by the Executive Yuan. The following have been appointed provincial commissioners: Tsao Ching-yuan, Civil Affairs; Wang Cheng-ying, Finance; Chang Chih-han, Education; Hu Chia-shao, Reconstruction.

The Ministry of Industry has appointed Messrs. Wang Cheng-shan and Chen Chung-hsi as Government representatives to the third convention of the World Power Conference which will be held at Washington from Sept. 9 to 12.

Wang Tzu-fu, Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Kiangsi, was inducted into office Aug. 17 as concurrently Chief Superintendent of the Election of Delegates to the National People's Congress for the Kiangsi Area.

Hu Shu-hua has been appointed President of the Szechuan Provincial University at Chungking. Mr. Hu was until recently President of the Hunan Provincial University at Changsha.

Huang Chih-yung has been appointed Chief Procurator of the Canton District Court and Wen Chuang as Judge of the Kwangtung Provincial High Court.

Chao Shih-ching has been appointed Director of the Natural Science Section of the National Institute for Compilation and Translation. Mr. Chao succeeds Chen Ko-chung, who has been promoted Director of the Institute.

Hsieh Tso-min, C.E.C. member, has been appointed concurrently Director of the Kwangtung Overseas Affairs Bureau.

General Lung Yun and Lieut.-General Hsieh Yo, the newly appointed Pacification Commissioner and Deputy Pacification Commissioner for Yunnan and Kweichow, were sworn into office at Yunnanfu Aug. 24.

Gen. Ku Cho-tung, New Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, together with his colleagues, was sworn into office at Kweiyang Aug. 24. In his speech after the ceremoney, Gen. Ku emphasized the importance of early eradication of banditry, financial readjustment, development of communications, and the removal of corruption in officialdom.

The Tientsin Municipal Government announces the appointment of Fu Cheng-shun, former member of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Honan, as Municipal Commissioner of Finance.

The Police Officers' School of Chekiang will be incorporated into the Central Police Officers' Academy. Major-General Li Shih-chen, the Dean of the Academy, proceeded to Hangchow last week to take over the affairs of the School.

Sun Wei-tung, representative of General Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, interviewed Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Economic Committee of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, at Nanking Aug. 29.

Pan Kung-chan, Municipal Commissioner of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai, has been appointed to serve as Government representative on the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Fish Mart Ltd. in succession to Wu Hsin-ya, the late Commissioner of Social Affairs, who died Aug. 4.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, former judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, visited Canton Aug. 28 on the invitation of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, for a conference on the Kwangsi situation.

Shih Yeh-cheng, Acting President of the Kwangtung Provincial High Court, and Huang Chieh-yung, Chief Procurator of the Court, assumed office in Canton Aug. 29.

Recent promotions in China's diplomatic and consular service were as follows:—Hsieh Tung-fah, second secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Paris, promoted to first secretary; Liao Sung-yang, third secretary of the Chinese Legation in Cuba, promoted to second secretary; and Tsung Wei-hsien, acting attache to the Chinese Legation in Mexico, promoted to third secretary. Wang Nien-chu, first secretary of the Chinese Legation in Norway; Chow Hsi-chi, Consul-General in Ottawa; and several others were each promoted one rank higher. Among those who were given one merit were Liang Lung, the newly appointed Minister to Czechoslovakia, Lei Hsiao-min, first secretary of the Chinese Legation in Austria, Lao Wei-hsiu, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, and Fan Han-sheng, Consul-General in Seoul. Chi Chu-ching, attache to the Chinese Legation in Norway, was given one demerit.

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Stalinites Carry on Ruthless Campaign Against Opponents

A *Reuter* dispatch from Moscow Aug. 28 stated that a ruthless campaign to stamp out the survivors of the former anti-Stalin opposition within the Communist Party continues unabated in Russia. The Soviet press daily reports numerous resolutions passed by Party Committees in all parts of the country expelling outstanding executives from Party posts and demanding further investigations and criminal prosecution.

The purge is being carried out by ordinary Party officials, and the Ogpu only arrests suspects. It is officially denied that the authority of the Ogpu has been widened.

Furious Press Attack on Germany

A furious attack on Germany, surpassing in virulence similar attacks on Soviet Russia by the German press, was contained in an article published Aug. 28 in the *Izvestia*. The article, which was entitled "Fascist Bandits," attacked Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Reich Minister of Propaganda, and Herr Himmler, chief of the German secret police, and alleged that during the past few years, the German Fascist press has been "systematically engaged in spreading lies and heinous inventions about Russia."

Stalin Quarrels With Lenin's Widow

Rumors persist in Moscow that a serious conflict has arisen between Stalin and Lenin's widow, Madame Krupskaya. Madame Krupskaya, whose intervention on Zinoviev's and Kameneff's behalf in 1935 was the sole reason that these two were not sent to prison or exiled for the "moral responsibility for Kirov's assassination" at the time, is said to have severely condemned the death sentences against these two men, who were among the closest collaborators of Lenin. Her criticism of the verdict is said to have led to a violent quarrel between her and Stalin, in the course of which the latter forbade her to meddle in political affairs of his regime.

Purge Carried Out Against Trotskyites

A Trotskyist purge centering on State banks, railways and publishing houses, was in progress in Moscow this week. Galena Sere Briakova, wife of Gregory Sokolnikov, the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was directly accused of terrorism and counter-revolutionary activities. Several members of her salon, including the noted Soviet author, Tarasov-Rodionov, were also charged with "Trotskyism." M. Sokolnikov was often mentioned as the likely first Soviet Ambassador to the United States previous to the appointment of Maxim Litvinoff. In 1923 M. Sokolnikov and his wife had to return to the U.S.S.R. after they were well started on a visit to the United States because the State Department refused to grant them visas.

Members of the Soviet colony in London were panic-stricken, according to the *Daily Herald*, on learning that members of the O.G.P.U. (Soviet Secret Police) are staying in London. Each member of the colony fears, it is said, that he may be recalled from one day to the next, and such a "recall" is generally understood as foreboding dire consequences.

Leon Trotsky and Wife to Be Confined in House at Oslo

The Norwegian Minister of Justice Aug. 29 decided to "intern" the exiled Bolshevist leader, Leon Trotsky, and his wife. They will be confined to their present house until a new domicile can be found for them. Two of Trotsky's secretaries have been expelled from Norway. The reason given is that Trotsky has declined to accept the conditions imposed by the Norwegian Government when he sought permission to reside in Norway. Leon Trotsky admitted that he had corresponded with political leaders in France and elsewhere. He was testifying in police court against six Nazis who had allegedly entered his home two weeks ago disguised as policemen and stolen some correspondence.

Radek's Secretary Arrested—Accused of Complicity in Assassination Plot

Secret police in Moscow, Aug. 26 arrested the secretary of Karl Radek, outstanding publicist of the Soviet Union and editor of *Izvestia*. Comrade Tivel was accused of complicity in the assassination plot for which sixteen persons had just faced a Soviet firing squad. The plot, alleged to have been instigated by Trotsky, now in Norway, has implicated many people, at one time seeming to point the finger of suspicion toward M. Radek himself.

Japanese Espionage Suspect Allegedly Receives Yen 500 Monthly from Soviet Embassy

The Tokyo *Hochi* Aug. 11 stated that owing to delay in the examination of Hirokichi Ohtake, well-known writer on Soviet Russia, who was arrested at Gotemba, Shizuoka prefecture, on Aug. 1 under the suspicion of espionage,—caused by Ohtake's attempted suicide in the detention room of the Gotemba police station on August 6 in which he was seriously injured and required hospital treatment—the foreign affairs section of the Metropolitan Police Board, in order to obtain further proof of the Ohtake case, examined members of the publishing establishment Nauka, managed by Ohtake. The main point of the police case against Ohtake is the revelation that since the February 26 Incident Ohtake has been receiving Yen 500 from Mr. Askoff, chief of the intelligence department of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, every month, and the question is what is the real purpose of the allowance and how the money has been used.

White Russians in Three River District Executed by Japanese

Khabarovsk (*Tass*) reports that in accordance with instructions of the Kwantung Staff numerous arrests and executions of Russian white guards—Ataman Semenov's fellow champions—have recently been taking place. After the expulsion of the Japanese interventionists and white guards from the Far East, Ataman Semenov and fellow champions settled in the territory of Manchuria near the Soviet-Manchurian frontier, in the so-called Three River District, north of Hailar, and formed there a number of settlements. These white guards, up to very recent times, were utilized by the Japanese militarists for diversionist and anti-Soviet work. Considering it, however, more important to settle Japanese reservists in this district, which is abounding in fruitful and cultivated land, the Kwantung Staff, apparently, decided to resort to the method of the creation of a "colonisation fund of plots of land" by violently taking away plots of land, as is being done regarding the Chinese population.

According to reliable information, about forty white guards, inhabitants of the Three River District, were arrested in July, against whom Japanese gendarmmes have preferred charges, that they are "Soviet agents," who organized "Soviet storm detachments" for fighting Japan. Under tortures, the arrested persons gave testimonies favorable to the Japanese and mentioned a number of new persons possessing farmsteads in the Three River District, in connection with which the number of arrested white guards reached several hundreds. A few days ago, the Kwantung Staff published a communique shamelessly stating that alleged "secret Soviet organization had been disclosed" and that a number of the participants of this organization have been shot.

Soviets Have 1,300,000 Troops Under Colors, with Another 10,000,000 Trained

The military correspondent of Paris *Petit Journal* Aug. 27 gave an exhaustive survey of the Soviet Union's military strength, coming to the conclusion that the effective strength of the Red Army by far exceeds that of any other European nation. The Soviet Union at present has 1,300,000 soldiers under colors, according to Lieut.-Col. Magne, and 10,000,000 trained men in addition. It has 4,500 military airplanes and the same number of tanks, whilst among the airplanes there are some immense machines capable of transporting a whole company of soldiers.

Japan and Soviets Engage in Mutual Exchange of Protests

Japan and the Soviet Union engaged in a mutual exchange of protests in Tokyo Aug. 27. Summoning Constantin Yureneff, Soviet ambassador, to the Foreign Office at noon, Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, protested against the firing at a Japanese outpost at Utakou along the eastern border of Manchukuo by a troop of Soviet cavalrymen who had violated the frontier. Mr. Arita further drew Mr. Yureneff's attention to reports of alleged frequent provocative acts by Soviet border guards along the eastern frontier of Manchukuo. Meantime, Mr. Nicholas Rayvid, Soviet counsellor, called on Shigenori Togo, director of the Bureau of European and Asiatic Affairs to file a protest on the alleged crossing of the Soviet frontier near Habarovsk by two Japanese military airplanes on Aug. 14 and Aug. 23.

Shigemitsu, New Japanese Envoy, to Be Outspoken in Moscow, He Tells Press

Outspokenness will keynote the attitude of Mamoru Shigemitsu, new Japanese envoy to the Kremlin. He told newspapermen in Tokyo Aug. 28 that he intended "to say what I have to say first and then tackle the problem."

The success or failure of Japan's Soviet policy, he said, lies not in its nature, which Mr. Shigemitsu remarked, "has always been the same" but in its "bold, open and yet thoughful application." So long as the Soviet Union continues to increase her forces in the Far East, we shall have to bring ours up to the same level. I believe that if diplomatic negotiations are to take place for a readjustment of the relations between the two countries, they should take place after this balance of power is secured."

New Chinese Ambassador to Moscow Stresses Need of Mutual Understanding

International relations, to be cordial and friendly, must be preceded by a thorough and clear understanding among the different nations, in the opinion of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, the newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia. Dr. Tsing returned to Nanking from Kuling Aug. 27. In the case of China and Soviet Russia, Dr. Tsiang said, such intimate understanding is rendered imperative as it is open to doubt that the Russian government and the people really understand China and her people. On the other hand, he said, China also lacks clear understanding of the Soviet Union. Dr. Tsiang recalled his investigation trip to Soviet Russia two years ago, and pointed out that both Soviet officials and people entertained high respect of Chinese civilization. Dr. Tsiang said he would proceed to his new post in the middle of September and prior to his departure he will go to Canton to see Gen. Chiang

Kai-shek and also to Tsingtao to interview his predecessor, Dr. W. W. Yen.

Dr. Tsiang Ting-fu, whose appointment as the new Ambassador to Soviet Russia was announced Aug. 25 is expected to leave for his new post in Moscow in October via Siberia. Dr. Tsiang proceeded from Kuling to Nanking this week to hand over his duties to his successor, Dr. Franklin Ho, Director of the School of Economics of Nankai University, Tientsin, as Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan.

Soviets Complain of Border Violations by Japanese Planes

Recent Soviet advices from Khabarovsk summarized six violations of the border allegedly committed by Japanese airplanes during July and August.

Khabarovsk Reports Further Border Incident

A Khabarovsk message reports that on Aug. 26, while watering its horses at the River Wushakow, on the Soviet-Manchurian border in the region of Poltavka, a group of Soviet border guards was subjected to a sudden provocational firing from Manchurian territory.

General Han Fu-chu, Shantung Provincial Chairman, and T. V. Soong Confer at Tsingtao

A Tsingtao message to the *Shun Pao* Aug. 31 stated that much significance was being attached to the arrival in Tsingtao of General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung. General Han Fu-chu had an important conference with T. V. Soong concerning the North China situation. The Japanese messages stated that Mr. Soong urged Han to come under the Central Government in a spirit of cooperation. A *Domei* message from Changchun Aug. 30 quoted Lieut.-Gen. Isogai as saying that the Kwantung Army would not tolerate the removal of Gen. Han Fu-chu by the Nanking authorities, just because he is friendly to the Japanese.

It was reported earlier that the Japanese had submitted three new demands to General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, as follows: An autonomous government to be established by the Provinces of Shantung, Hopei and Chahar, with General Sung Cheh-yuan and General Han Fu-chu as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively; the organization of this government to be similar to that of the Eastern Hopei Puppet Regime; economic control to be effected in North China by this autonomous government.

Japanese messages reported that General Sung Cheh-yuan has decided to send Fung Jih-an, Commander of the 37th Division of the 29th Route Army, as his representative to attend the Japanese Special Army Manœuvers which will take place in Hokkaido this coming autumn. The Japanese messages commented in this connection that the idea was to impress the Japanese military strength upon the 29th Route Army so that the unhappy events occurring between the 29th Route Army and the Imperial Army in North China will be avoided. Japanese military officers were quoted as saying that General Sung "had lost his spirit." In the meantime two Japanese military advisers have been attached to the 29th Army.

The general Japanese plan is to raise the status of General Sung Cheh-yuan and to provide him with dictatorial powers so that interference by Nanking elements could be prevented. The judicial, traffic, economic and legislative expert commissions of the regime are to be given full powers to function in their respective fields. The Japanese authorities in China, it was stated in messages from Tokyo, are striving to guide and encourage the efforts of the regime in order to brighten up North China and to make it a better place to live in. As reform in the structure of the Hopei-Chahar administrative organization would have a momentous effect on the North China situation as a whole, developments are being watched with interest.

Huang Fu Decides to Go to Japan

It was reported by the *Shanghai Mainichi* (Aug. 31) that Huang Fu, Chairman of the Political Committee at Peiping and Minister of Interior, who had been staying at Mokanshan due to his recent illness, had suddenly arrived in Shanghai several days previously for an interview with Wang Keh-min, and decided to go to Japan very soon, where he will stay for about two months.

Central News Bureau Opened at Canton

After several weeks of preparations under the personal supervision of Hsiao Tung-tse, member and Director of the Agency, the Canton Bureau of the *Central News Agency* was inaugurated in Canton Sept. 1.

While the freedom of the press is permitted, all newspapers were instructed by General Chiang Kai-shek, not to publish his speeches, statements and movements, because so far press reports about the generalissimo are not accurate. Only the *Central News* Agency is authorised to give official news concerning General Chiang. Because of this order the *Union News* stated that all newspapers refrained from publishing General Chiang's speech at the weekly memorial service address in Canton Aug. 29 and only the official *Min Kuo Jih Pao* published the text. Formerly such speeches were broadcast through the Municipal Radio Station, but this service has been discontinued.

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THE

Comacrib Industrial & Commercial Manual of China & Hongkong

The 1936 edition is in process of preparation and will be published in September of this year. Price $50.00. It will contain about 1000 pages of financial, historical and credit information on about 6,000 firms as well as about 1,000 of the latest audited Balance Sheets.

The Japan Edition is now off the press and contains financial and credit information on between 7,000 and 8,000 firms throughout the Japanese Empire. Price $50.00 local currency per copy. Copies may be obtained from the publishers.

The Commercial & Credit Information Bureau

Cables, "COMACRIB" Publishers Telephone 17131
118 Museum Road, Shanghai

C.N.A.C. Increases Service to Canton—Flights South Being Made Thrice Weekly

In order to meet the growing demand of the public, the China National Aviation Corporation increased its service on the Shanghai-Canton line to three times a week starting September 1. A southbound plane will leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and a northbound plane will leave Canton on every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. The time of departure and arrival remains unchanged.

Chinese in Philippines and South Africa Contribute to General Chiang's Birthday Airplane Fund

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Manila, which represents Chinese organizations throughout the Philippines, met Aug. 25 and unanimously adopted a resolution to open a fund immediately for the purchase of airplanes to be presented to General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of his 50th birthday in October.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in South Africa has made a remittance of $5,000 to the fund for the purchase of airplanes for presentation to the Government on the occasion of General Chiang Kai-shek's 50th birthday.

Airplane Factory at Shiuchow Gets New Name

The Airplane Factory at Shiuchow, northern Kwangtung, has been re-named the Shiuchow Airplane Factory of the National Aviation Commission. Mei Lung-an has been appointed Manager of the Factory.

Col. Chiang Chien-jen Becanes Vice Principal of Hangchow Flying School

By an order of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, Colonel Chiang Chien-jen, Dean of the Central Flying School at Hangchow Aug. 30 was promoted Vice-Principal. He will be succeeded as Dean by Colonel Ting Chi-shu, until recently Commander of the 2nd Kwangtung Aviation Squadron.

Tientsin Municipality Lodges Protest Against Japanese Airdrome

The Tientsin Municipal Government has lodgd a protest with the Japanese authorities at Tientsin against the laying out of an airdrome and the construction of barracks at Lulitai in the southern part of the city, according to information from official sources in said city.

Dr. H. H. Kung to Head New Aviation Body

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, and Chow Chi-jou have been designated for the posts as Chairman of the Standing Committee and Chief Executive member of the new China Aviation Reconstruction Association respectively by General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Association.

Negotiations on Foot to Arrange for Airmail from China via "Clippers"

Negotiations are on foot through the International Postal Union at Berne to arrange for the sending of airmail from China to the U. S. and Europe by the Pan-American trans-Pacific "Clipper" planes.

Inspectors Recommend Passenger License for Trans-Pacific "Clippers"

Ray Quick and E. C. Yurevich, inspectors from the U.S. Bureau of Commerce, after they had completed a round-trip inspection of the trans-Pacific facilities of Pan-American Airways, Aug. 28, stated that they would recommend that passenger licenses be issued.

Air Mail Post Boxes Set Up in Shanghai

With a view to bringing about a rapid air mail service, the Chinese Post Office has decided to establish 10 air mail boxes at vantage grounds in Shanghai. Collection of letters will be made nine times a day.

Chinese Aviatrix Takes Part in Air Derby in U.S.

Miss Katherine Sui Fung-hung, Chinese aviatrix from Los Angeles, was the first to hop off at Cleveland Ohio Aug. 29 on the first leg of the Ruth Chatterton Air Derby in which 33 pilots are participating.

American Bombers Will Fly to Honolulu Dec. 1

A telegran from San Diego, Aug. 26, stated that six consolidated bombers, the "flying fortresses" of the U.S. air force, will fly to Honolulu on December 1. Rear-Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the aircraft base force at San Diego, confirmed the report, and said that the big bombers would be followed by six more, which would take off for Pearl Harbor on January 15.

Two Killed Near Osaka When Plane Makes Tailspin

An airplane towing a glider while making an exhibition near Osaka under the joint auspices of the Osaka *Mainichi* and the Japan Glider League Aug. 28, made a tail spin and crashed. The two occupants of the plane were killed. The glider was successfully landed by the pilot on board.

Japanese Material to Be Used on New Tien-Hopei Railway

The South Manchuria Railway is to provide material and technical experts for the new railway to be built across Hopei, linking Tsangchow with Shihchiachwang, according to an announcement made in Peiping Aug. 26. by Mr. Sogo, general manager of the Hsinchung Co., a branch of the South Manchuria Railway Co. charged with plans for the economic development of North China. Mr. Sogo has been conducting negotiations with the Peiping-Mukden Railway on behalf of his company, and the decision to use Japanese material and technical experts for the new line is a result of their successful conclusion. It has also been decided that the P.M.R. should finance the project and recruit the necessary workers. Present plans are to extend the railway to Tientsin.

Roadwork On China's Longest Railway Started—Will Cost $15 Million

Roadwork on the longest and one of the most difficult railway projects ever undertaken in China, the Hunan-Kweichow line, has been started. Linking Chuchow, crossing point of the Canton-Hankow and Chekiang-Kiangsi railways, and Kweiyang, capital city of Kweichow. The line measures 1,000 kilometers in length and will entail an outlay of $15,000,000.

Loan Adjustments for Canton-Kowloon and Lunghai Railways Announced by Minister of Railways

The Minister of Railways, Chang Kia-ngau, Aug. 25 announced an offer concerning the resumption of service of the bonds of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan of 1905, the principal provision of which is that interest will be paid at the rate of 2-1½% per annum for the first 20 years, and 5% thereafter; with the proviso that, during the first twenty years, should the net earnings of the Railway amount to more than $200,000 per annum, the surplus will be used, first, to increase the interest to a maximum of 5% and then for additional amortization payments.

The Minister of Railways Aug. 24 announced a similar offer for the resumption of the financial service of various loans of the Lunghai (Lung-Tsing-U-Hai) Railway. Interest to be paid at the rate of 1-½% per annum for the year commencing July 1, 1936; the annual rate to increase by 1½% yearly up to 4% for 1941-1942, and to be 4% thereafter until the bonds are fully redeemed. For the first five years interest is to be paid annually at the end of each fiscal year, and thereafter semi-annually 2% on January 1, and 2% on July 1.

A tribute to the Chinese Government for the steps it is taking to resume the service of Chinese railway bonds was paid by the financial newspapers in London Aug. 26. Full recognition, said the *Financial Times*, must be given to the evident desire of the Chinese authorities to secure the rehabilitation of national credit.

Peining Railway Cuts Down Staff by One-Fourth

With a view to cutting down its expenses, the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration decided to reduce its staff by one-fourth as from Sept. 1.

Canton-Hankow Railway Formally Opened to Traffic Sept. 1

Heralding a new era in the overland transportation of China, the Canton-Hankow Railway was formally opened to traffic Sept. 1. The opening followed the completion of the Pingchow-Shaokwan section in Kwangtung province, progress on which was delayed because of the recent military operation resulting from the tension between the Nanking government and the Southwest. Trains, which are scheduled to cover the entire distance between the two terminals in 46 hours, will leave Canton and Hankow in opposite directions twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, for the present. The first class fare has been announced as $30 for the trip.

The Ministry of Railways has decided to establish a railway workshop at Chuchow, a station on the Canton-Hankow Railway in southeastern Hunan. Messrs. Cheng Hsiao-keng and Mou I-hsin have been appointed Director and Deputy-Director of the Preparatory Bureau.

Japanese Watch American Airplane Exports to Dutch Indies

The Tokyo *Asahi* Aug. 19 printed a telegram from New York mentioning that the Baltimore Martin Airplane Manufacturing Company is constructing hastily 12 Martin bombing planes in response an order from the Dutch East Indies. Each plane is to cost U.S.$150,000. Government reports were quoted showing that U.S. munition exports to the Dutch East Indies reached $1,290,000 in July. Of this, military airplanes and parts accounted for $1,160,000.

British Communist Member of Parliament Refused Entry to the U.S.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Aug. 27 refused to permit William Gallacher, Communist member of the British Parliament, to enter the United States. Permission was refused because of Mr. Gallacher's political beliefs. Mr. Hull declared that Mr. Gallacher was a well-known member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, "a position which brings him within the excluding provisions of the immigration law."

American Admiral's Son Punished for Revealing Naval Secrets

Lieut. William A. Moffett, Jr., son of the late Admiral who perished in the wrecking of the navy dirigible *Akron* off the New Jersey coast in April 1933, was penalized fifty "numbers" in his rating, Aug. 27. The penalty followed the verdict of a court martial last May in which he was convicted of losing confidential navy papers.

An Associate of Maria Wen Sought by Federal Agents

Federal agents at Los Angeles, Aug. 29 issued a smuggling complaint against Offelholz Brandstatter, at present held by the Cuban authorities. His previous association with Maria Wen, Shanghai Eurasian girl who is under arrest for attempting to smuggle a large quantity of heroin into the United States, is the basis for the charge.

Woman Ambassador to Denmark Resigns to Assist Roosevelt Campaign

Mrs. Ruth Rohde (the former Ruth Bryan Owen) has resigned her post as Minister to Denmark and will assist President Roosevelt in his campaign for re-election.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang Arrives in U.S.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang, the Chinese author, arrived in San Francisco Aug. 27 aboard the *Pres. Hoover*. Dr. Lin was en route to Princeton, N. J., where he may join the university faculty. Dr. Lin's wife and three daughters are accompanying him.

Chief of U.S. Ordnance Urges "Preparation for a War Mission"

Major-General William H. Tschappat, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, Aug. 24 warned the munitions industry of the nation to "prepare for a war mission." In an outspoken declaration General Tschappat said that the arms factories of the United States should be kept ready to go on a basis of war-time production on the shortest notice.

America Has 2402 Airports and Landing Fields

The American bureau of air commerce announced that there were recently 2,402 airports and landing fields in the United States on July 1. Of these 701 were partly or fully lighted for night use. The total included 746 municipal and 498 commercial airports, 291 Department of Commerce intermediate landing fields, 647 auxiliary fields, 62 army airdromes, 26 naval air stations, and 132 miscellaneous government, private and state airports and landing fields. Last year on July 1 there were 2,343 airports and landing fields. Seven states had 100 or more airports and landing fields each: California, 192; Texas, 135; Pennsylvania, 118; Michigan, 114; Florida, 112; Ohio, 103, and New York 100.

Tsingtao's Municical Administration Better Than Nanking's, Says Mayor Chao

A comparison of the progress in municipal administration at Nanking and Tsingtao was made by Ma Chao-chun, Mayor of Nanking, in the course of an address at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking Aug. 24. In accordance with the instructions of the Central authorities, Mayor Ma said, he recently made an inspection trip to Tsingtao. Since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking, Mayor Ma continued, rapid progress has been made in transforming the Capital into a new metropolis. In the past year, for instance, statistics indicate that material progress has been made in road construction, promotion of mass education, financial reforms, and land readjustment. Construction of the sewage system and improvement of the water supply have also been taken in hand.

Due to financial stringency and lack of administrative powers, especially police powers, however, the Nanking Municipal Government has not been able to attain the maximum degree of efficiency in directing and enforcing the work of municipal reconstruction. In the matter of land readjustment, for instance, land in Nanking has not yet been taken over by the State in accordance with Sun Yat-sen, with the result that whenever land is required by the Municipal Government for purposes of reconstruction, protests are raised by the landowners, and projects of reconstruction have consequently to be postponed.

In Tsingtao, however, Mayor Ma continued, municipal powers were concentrated in the Tsingtao Municipal Government, whose organization is perfect and whose financial resources are ample. Consequently, municipal administration in Tsingtao is more efficient than in Nanking. Land in Tsingtao belongs entirely to the Municipal Government, so that the work of reconstruction is greatly facilitated.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1542

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1521, the public is informed that, in accordance with Government instructions, a revised list of goods for which Conveyance Certificates or Sub-Conveyance Certificates and, if moved by rail, Customs Import Duty Proofs also are required will be applied as from the 1st September, 1936.

The revised list is appended hereto.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

PAUL BARENTZEN,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 28th August, 1936.

應呈驗運銷執照洋貨一覽表(如由鐵路運輸者並應呈驗海關完稅憑證)

LIST OF FOREIGN GOODS FOR WHICH CONVEYANCE CERTIFICATES, AND, IF CONVEYED BY RAIL, IMPORT DUTY PROOFS ALSO, ARE REQUIRED.

人造絲	Artificial silk yarn
酒精	Alcohol
含有酒精之酒類及飲料	Alcoholic liquors and beverages, *i.e.*
啤酒	Beer
畏士忌酒	Whisky
白蘭地酒	Brandy
香檳酒	Champagne
杜松燒酒	Gin
日本清酒	Sake
各種甜酒	All liqueurs
安尼林染料	Aniline dyes
脚踏車及其配件	Bicycles (*i.e.* pedal bicycles) and parts thereof
全部或大部分橡皮製靴鞋	Boots and shoes, wholly or principally of rubber
罐製食品	Canned foodstuffs
藥品	Medicines
針	Needles
柴油	Oil, fuel
煤油	Oil, kerosene
汽發油	Oil, gasolene
各種紙(包括紙菸紙在內)	Paper (including cigarette paper) of all kinds
各種匹頭(在國內工廠用進口人造絲或攙用人造絲織成之匹頭亦一律檢查)	Piece goods of all kinds (N.B. Piece goods produced by factories in the interior, made from, or containing a mixture of, imported artificial silk yarn, are also subject to inspection)
各種乾海產品(包括江瑤柱(干貝)在內)	Sea products, dried, of all descriptions (including compoy)
燒鹼	Soda, caustic
糖品	Sugar
橡皮輪胎及裏胎	Tyres and tubes, rubber
各種修飾品(包括肥皂粉，脂粉，及香水在內)	Toilet preparations (including soaps, powders, cosmetics and perfumery) of all kinds

Japan's "Special" Situation in Far East Discussed at I.P.R. Conference

The setting up of a joint-security system as an absolute necessity for peace was stressed Aug. 26 at the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in session at Yosemite, California, by James MacDonald, American delegate, during a discussion on the possibilities of war in the Far East. Mr. MacDonald declared that lasting peace is impossible unless Occidental nations realistically face the problems resulting from Japan's special situation in the Orient, and China's determination to preserve her territorial integrity. No matter who the belligerents would be in a Far Eastern war, Mr. MacDonald declared, an outbreak in the Far East would be bound to develop into a major world war of gigantic proportions. It is absolutely necessary, he added, that Japan should acknowledge the interests of Western powers in the Far East. In replying to Mr. MacDonald's speech, Japanese delegates declared that Japan's expansion in China is necessitated by the increase of Nippon's population. They also asserted that China's attitude is violently anti-Japanese.

A Warning by Sir Frederick Whyte—Japanese Penetration in Philippines a Danger

Sir Frederick Whyte warned the Institute Aug. 27 that eventual Japanese penetration of the Philippines possibly would lead to grave Anglo-Japanese complications in view of the implied threat to Singapore. "The moment will come when Japanese interests will conflict with the Filipino domestic policy...Japan will then declare that her interests are imperilled by political interference, or the incapacity of the Filipino Government to protect legitimate foreign rights," Sir Frederick declared. "Then no longer will British Dominions in the South Seas be able to congratulate themselves that the pre-occupation of Japan in northeast Asia gives them a feeling of security."

Secretary of American Council Says U. S. Far Eastern Policy "Does Not Pay"

More than $600,000,000 was spent by the United States in pursuing her Far Eastern policy during 1935, Frederick Field, Secretary of the American Council, said Aug. 26. Maintenance of a navy large enough to offset the Japanese threat, Mr. Field said, accounted for the greater part of the expenditure. The financial benefit to the United States from the Far Eastern policy, however, amounted to only $84,000,000 in 1935, Mr. Field asserted, most of this from trade and investment in Japan. "The policy of the United States decidedly does not pay in terms of actual economic return," Mr. Field told the delegates. "However, there are also important non-economic aspects to American policy which are not to be judged by financial balance sheets. The navy is the instrument directed against the country bringing us much the largest financial return. It is no secret the American Navy is maintained in the Pacific vis a vis Japan alone." The expenses of the army in foreign service in the orient, Mr. Field said, added millions of dollars to the cost of America's Far Eastern policy.

Unrest Caused by Weakness of U.S. and Britain, Says Canadian Newspaperman

The weakening power of the United States and Great Britain in the Far East is the principal cause of the present situation, said J. W. Dafoe, of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and delegate from Canada. "Both nations are powerless in the Far East," he claimed. "Great Britain is loath to recognize the fact, but the United States is more realistic." Mr. Dafoe favored a system of collective security under the Kellogg Pact, which would bind the nations to give up war as an instrument of national policy.

Japanese Reject Suggestion for Submitting 9-Power Treaty to Geneva

Japanese delegates Aug. 27 rejected a suggestion that Japan submit the Nine Power Treaty to the interpretation of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. No nation in the world, the Japanese delegates asserted, would accept the verdict of any tribunal on a life-and-death matter. They insisted that a special conference should be called for the revision of the Nine Power Treaty.

Japan is opposed to the idea of including sanctionist measures in any new pact replacing the Nine Power Treaty on China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, a former Japanese Minister to China and ex-Foreign Minister of Japan, declared. The suggestion made by some delegates that a pact with "teeth" be concluded to replace the Nine-Power Treaty was strongly opposed by Mr. Yoshizawa. Mr. Yoshizawa admitted that he "realized that in retrospective, Japan's actions toward China were not always correct." China can only be re-constructed, however, through the co-operation of all nations, Mr. Yoshizawa said, and the establishment of better Sino-Japanese relations was the first step. "Japan's position relative to Chinese reconstruction," Mr. Yoshizawa continued, "is due to geographical propinquity and racial affinity. I deeply regret that difficulties arise relative to our efforts to re-establish former friendly relations and to promote Chinese progress."

Delegates from Japan and the U.S.S.R. clashed during a round table discussion. The dispute arose when Japanese delegates demanded to know whether it was not a fact that Soviet forces in Eastern Asia exceeded in numbers the entire Japanese army. The Soviet delegates admitted the likelihood of such a statement, but declared that exact figures were not at their disposal. Both the Japanese and Soviet delegates insisted that the size of their respective armies was purely for defensive purposes.

Failure of the Nine Power Treaty was laid at the door of the U.S. by French delegates. The United States was responsible for the failure of the pact to prove effective, the French delegation asserted, because it refused to accept the principle of enforcement of the treaty by means of sanctions at the Washington conference of 1922.

Britain Will Maintain Ratio, British Delegation Says

A blunt warning that if Japan forces an international naval building race Great Britain will, regardless of expense, maintain the present ratio of 5-to-3 between the British and Japanese fleets and may even increase it to 2-to-1, was voiced at the Institute of Pacific Relations conference by members of the British delegation Aug. 28. Great Britain, the delegates emphasized, was unwilling to engage in a naval construction race, and was ready to let matters remain in status *quo*, even without Japan's adherence to an international pact, but the representatives made it clear at the same time that the British Government had no intention of allowing the present 5-5-3 ratio among the United States, Great Britain and Japan to be disturbed by any action of the latter power.

Hupeh Pacification Commissioner Urges War on Kwangsi

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

The days of the Kwangsi rebellion are numbered, declared General Ho Cheng-chun, Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh province, at the weekly memorial service held in Wuchang last Monday morning, Aug. 24. In order to bring about a speedy liquidation of the Kwangsi affair, the General urged Nanking to take early steps to end the revolt. All "levelminded" citizens of China, he said, were opposed to the Kwangsi plan of national rebirth. He thought that they, Generals Li Tsung-jen, Pai Chung-hsi, and Tsai Ting-kai, were really in favor of self-aggrandizement at the expense of China's unification. Well-informed citizens of Hupeh also share this view, and hope that the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, will not give the rebels too much opportunity. Several organizations in Hunan, agricultural, commercial, and industrial, have wired a joint appeal to the Nanking authorities, requesting that immediate steps be taken to quell the Kwangsi revolt. Any delay may jeopardize the unification of China and allow the Japanese free reins in north China.

Kweichow Also Prepares for War With Kwangsi

Although Hunan and Hupeh seem to be very well-prepared to take up the cudgels against the Kwangsi rebels, there has been some doubt as to the effectiveness of the government's defensive forces in Kweichow. Now we learn that on the 25th of August General Hsu Yuan-chuan arrived in Kweiyang and immediately conferred with the governor, General Ku Chu-tung. Later in the day he inspected the troops stationed there. General Hsu is in charge of the 16th Route Army and for the time being is stationed at Tsunyi, southwestern Szechuan. He flew to Kweiyang by military plane. At the dinner given in his honor by the governor of Kweichow, the following were among the chief guests: General Yang Shen, commander of the 4th Route Anti-communist Army of Szechuan, General Hsuch Yueh, Deputy Pacification Commissioner of Yunnan and Kweichow provinces, and Commander of the 6th Route Army, and General Liu Cheni-shu, Commander of the 28th Army. These men discussed the political and military situation and devised ways and means of meeting them should Kwangsi seek to head westward, if hard pressed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the east. They have helped to drive the Reds out of Szechuan and are determined to keep them far enough away from Kwangsi, so that no alliance can be made with the Red armies in China.

Kansu Still in The Throes of Red Warfare

Although the government troops claim that they have ousted the Red forces from Minchow, south of Lanchow, still they have not been able to get them on the run. The Reds have been dividing up into several smaller bands and continue to harass the bus line between Sianfu and Lanchow, rendering it unsafe for passenger service. Large bands are on both the north and south side of this arterial route. Shensi seems for the moment to be quite free from the menace of the Communist armies, most of the Red forces having crossed the border either into Ninghsia to the northwest or into Eastern Kansu. Kansu has had some wonderful crops this autumn and the Communists seem to have sensed it almost at once, and embarked upon an extended sojourn in this comparatively well-supplied province. Most of the protestant missionaries have evacuated to Lanchow, except for a few in the southeastern part, where they have access to the river flowing east and south into Shensi, thus making it relatively safe to make a getaway quickly should the district become endangered by the sudden arrival of Red troops.

Hankow, Aug. 31, 1936.

Who's Who in China

Kao Pin-fang, Government official; born at Po-shan, Shantung; was graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of Nanking with B.A. degree in forestry; has served successively as member of the Political Affairs Commission for the War Zone and concurrently Director of the Department of Labor and Commerce of the Commission during the Nationalist Revolution; Director of the General Affairs Department and later of the Fishery and Animal Husbandry Department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and of the Ministry of Industries; director of the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance since 1933; after the Second National Finance Conference in 1934, he was appointed concurrently member and chief secretary of the Committee for the Readjustment of Local Taxes—this committee being responsible for the abolition of the various miscellaneous and illegal taxes—; in 1935, he was made concurrently financial expert of the Central Political Council and member of the Committee for the Planning of Local Autonomy; in the spring of 1936, he was appointed by the Finance Ministry concurrently director of the Preparatory Bureau for the Enforcement of Direct Tax; address: Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance, Nanking.

Kao Pin-fang

高秉坊字春如

高秉坊字春如，籍隸山東省博山縣，民初畢業金陵大學農林科授學士位，著林學通論一書，付由商務印書館出版，歷任國民革命軍戰地政務委員會委員兼工商處處長，工商部實業部總務司司長漁牧司司長等職，二十二年任財政部賦稅司司長，二十三年第二次全國財政會議後兼任整理地方捐稅委員會委員兼主任秘書，該會爲財政部整理地方財政廢除苛捐雜稅之專設機關，二十四年又膺中央政治委員會財政專員及中央地方自治計劃委員會委員之命，本年春末重承部命兼任財政部直接稅籌備處主任。

Japanese Bargain for Another Large Coal Mine in South China

Negotiations have been resumed between the Chinese and Japanese concerning the sale of the Liukiang Coal Mine to the Japanese. The *Sin Wen Pao* says the Chinese are still insisting on a price of $660,000 for the sale of the mine to the Japanese.

Gold Discovered in Southeastern Anhwei

Gold deposits have been discovered in the Langtangwu Ho, a river in the district of Suancheng (Ningkuo), southeastern Anhwei, according to a message received, in Wuhu Aug. 27. Almost a hundred persons are daily engaged in scooping up the sand in search of tiny particles of the precious matal.

Three New Long-Distance Telephone Lines Opened Aug. 26

Three new long-distance telephone lines were opened to traffic Aug. 26, viz., Nanking-Nanchang; Anking-Wuhan; and Chengtu-Kiating.

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Men and Events

Madame Sun Yat-sen arrived back in Shanghai this week after spending her summer vacation at Kuling.

The Chinese Institute of Mining and Metallurgy will hold its annual meeting at Tsaochwang, southern Shantung, on Sept. 4.

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan, sailed from Yokohama Aug. 28 on a leave of absence in the United States.

It is reported that another theft has occurred at the Peiping Palace Museum with the discovery Aug. 28 of the disappearance of a valuable piece of green jade.

Joseph F. McCurk is to due arrive from the U. S. shortly to join the staff of the American Embassy in Tokyo. He succeeds E. R. Dickover, who has been transferred to another post.

A total of 195,947 kilometers of highways has been built in Honan province, according to figures compiled by the Provincial Department of Reconstruction. There are now 80 omnibus stations in the province.

In order to facilitate shipping, arrangements are being made by the Lung-Hai Railway Administration to dredge Lienyunkiang, the new port at the eastern terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway, in northeastern Kiangsu.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, newly appointed British ambassador to China now enroute to Japan on the *Empress of Canada*, is expected here on Sept. 13 from Japan on the P. and O. ship *Chitral*.

The Judicial Yuan has decided to build a Metropolitan High Court at Nanking at a cost of $160,000. The vacant lot adjacent to the District Court in the capital has been selected for the projected tribunnal.

Walter Bosshard, the Swiss journalist representing the German Ullstein press in China, who was recently reported to have been detained in Inner Mongolia, arrived in Kalgan Aug. 27, and later proceeded to Peiping.

Edward Harris, for thirty years an instructor in the Japanese Military Staff College and other educational institutions in Japan, is the author of a new novel on Japan entitled, "Lotus Through the Slime." The novel was published in London.

Reports that Hsu Shi-yin, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and General Liu Wen-tao, Chinese Ambassador to Italy, have tendered their resignations were flatly denied by a responsible official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking Aug. 28.

John Morris, manager of *The United Press* in the Far East, after visiting Canton and Hongkong, has gone to Manila on a business trip. Miss Betty Keen, member of the Shanghai staff of *United Press*, has gone to Japan on vacation.

T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, accompanied by Madame Soong, arrived in Tsingtao Aug. 27 from Shanghai. They were welcomed upon their arrival by Admiral Shen Hung-lich, Mayor of Tsingtao.

Construction work on the building for the National People's Congress at Nanking will be completed at the end of next month. The auditorium will have a total area of over 240 square feet, with seating accommodation for 1,600 persons on the ground floor and 1,000 in the gallery.

Miss Julia Tsu of Shanghai and Philip Euyang of Nanking were married at the New Asia hotel in Shanghai Aug. 28. The bride is the sister-in-law of Chen Kuo-foo, of the Central Executive Committee. The groom is connected with the Moral Endeavor Society, Nanking.

A band of pirates, 100 strong, descended upon four fishing boats and one junk in the vicinity of Tunglien Island off north Kiangsu and carried away the captain and several other crews of the junk for ransom, after thoroughly looting the boat, according to information received in Hsuchow Aug. 30.

The congress of the League of Chinese Students' Associations in Europe, which has been held in Bad Saarow (Germany) ended Aug. 24. Tai Chi-tao, the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Cheng Tien-fong, and the Chinese military attache Colonel Fong, were among those who took part.

A report appearing in a Japanese paper in Peiping to the effect that a French Vice-consul in Peiping was manhandled by two British soldiers at Tung Chang An Street on the night of Aug. 24 was categorically denied by both the French and British Embassies in Peiping Aug. 27.

Hankow was formally linked up with Shanghai by radiophone commencing Sept. 1. The rate between Hankow and the native city in Shanghai has been fixed at $3 for every three minutes, while that with foreign concessions there will be $3.30 for every three minutes.

Mme. Mei-ling Chiang, wife of the Generalissimo, accompanied by a large entourage including Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's foreign adviser and his wife, Chen Lap-fu and Chang Yuk-hsao, woman jurist, passed through Hongkong Aug. 24, enroute to Kowloon where she spent several days with friends.

James Mills, travelling correspondent for *The Associated Press* who has been in Peiping for several weeks, is now in Manchuria on his way to Tokyo where he will have charge of the Tokyo office during the absence of Glen Babb, Tokyo correspondent, who is departing for the United States on home leave.

Dr. Victor S. Clark, connected with the Library of Congress Washington, D. C. who has been in Manila for the past three months investigating conditions as a guest of President Manuel Quezon, passed through Shanghai last week on his way back to Washington. Dr. Clark has traveled frequently in this part of the world.

Japanese units of the Volunteer Corps in Hongkong formally announced their withdrawal from service Aug. 30. The withdrawal of the Japanese units was due to their inability to take the oath to pledge loyalty to the English King, which is against the Japanese law, a Hongkong message to the Shanghai *Nichi Nichi* stated.

Miss Jean Buchanan Hawk of Shanghai, was married to the Rev. Olin Troy of Knoxville, Tennessee in "Keywood," Washington county, Virginia, July 29. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. John C. Hawk, of Shanghai, father of the bride, who was assisted by Rev. W. H. Troy, of Amenate, the groom's father.

A daring prison break occurred in the prison at Anyang in northern Honan Aug. 30. Taking the prison guards unaware, fourteen inmates seized their pistols and swords and rushed out of the prison gates to freedom. One guard who tried to block their way was knocked down and seriously wounded. Seven of the fugitives were recaptured.

Seizo Nishiyama, a second year student at the local Japanese Commercial School, was presented with a clock and a letter of commendation by Masusaburo Amano, president of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, as a reward for having saved an unnamed Chinese girl from drowning at Tsingtao last month, the Shanghai *Nichi-Nichi* reports.

An exhibition of the Chinese scroll paintings by contemporary artists from the collection of the German Ambassador to China, Dr. Trautmann, was opened in the Art Academy in Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 26. Visitors were particularly impressed by the pictures of Hsu Shu-hong and Yu Be-hong, depicting cedar trees and mountain landscapes.

Mrs. Jane Cravens Lohman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cravens, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and Claremont Downey Penney, son of Mrs. E. J. Penney of Vancouver, B.C., Canada, were married by Dr. Emory W. Luccock in Shanghai Aug. 28. Preceding the garden ceremony, a civil service was observed at the British Consulate-General.

A wealthy merchant in Kin Hwa, famous ham center, has offered a reward of $20,000 reward for information regarding his missing wife. Any person who can safely return his missing mate back home will be given half the fortune of the merchant. The wife is 23 years of age, short and stout, and speaks the Shanghai dialect. She left unexpectedly New Year's day this year, taking away much jewelry and clothing.

Recent messages from Los Angeles intimated that Edward Harrison, Manila resident well known in financial circles, had married Baroness Jean von Hagen (who visited the Far East early this year) at Tia Juana, Mexico Aug. 21. The marriage, friends said, was performed immediately following the Mexican courts' action in annulling Mr. Harrison's previous marriage, which also took place in Mexico, to Mrs. Katherine Harrison.

In a telegram to the management of the Hankyu Professional Baseball Team in Osaka, the committee of representatives of the three Shanghai Japanese newspapers in charge of arrangements for the squad's visit here, have asked for the cancellation of the projected trip to Shanghai early in September. The committee, it was explained, feels that the visit would be "inappropriate" in view of the tense feeling aroused among the local Japanese by the attack on four Nipponese visitors to Chengtu by a Chinese mob.

Sino-Turkish trade relations formed the subject of a report which Gen. Ho Yao-tzu, Chinese Minister to Angora, made to Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Nanking Aug. 27. General Ho reported that the number of oversea Chinese in the Turkish Republic, has undergone a sharp decrease during the past few years. Recently the Turkish legislature passed a set of regulations whereby only Turkish nationals are allowed to transact business in public. As a result of this not a few of the Chinese now residing in Turkey have been naturalized as Turkish citizens.

The death occurred in London Aug. 29, at the age of 73, of Dame Adelaide Mary Anderson, well-known social worker. The deceased was born in Melbourne. Her work came prominently before the Far Eastern public in 1923, when she was appointed a member of the Commission on Child Labor appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council. She served on the mission from the International Labor Office to Nanking, regarding a Factory Inspectorate for China, in 1931. Dame Adelaide Anderson was Principal Lady Inspector of Factories at the Home Office between 1897-1921, and a member of the Universities China Committee in London from 1932 to 1933.

Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court for China returned on Monday of this week from a brief vacation in Japan.

China will not likely be represented at the world education conference to be held in Tokyo Aug. 2, 1937, according to information fromthe Ministry of Education Sept. 1.

Hu Ta-hai and Chow Shih-ping, suspects in connection with the attempt on the life of Wang Ching-wei, then president of the Executive Yuan, on Nov. 1, 1935, who were recently extradited from Hongkong, arrived in Nanking Aug. 25, where they will be tried in the near future.

In recognition of the meritorious service rendered to the country by the late Tsai Kung-shih, one time Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung who was killed during the Tsinan incident on May 3, 1928, the Executive Yuan Sept. 1 decided to instruct the Kiangsi provincial government to find a suitable site for the erection of a tomb in his honor.

A memorial service for the late Maxim Gorky, well-known Soviet writer, Chang Tai-yen, celebrated Chinese classical scholar, V. K. Ting, noted geologist and secretary-general of the Academia Sinica, and other prominent Chinese and Soviet personages who passed away during the current year, is to be held on Sept. 6 at the assembly hall of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in French Concession, Shanghai.

Umar Din, a British Indian, was hanged in the Ward Road Prison, Shanghai, on the morning of Aug. 31, following conviction in the British Supreme Court of murdering a fellow watchman with a piece of lead-piping while the latter lay sleeping in the premises of the China Industrial Bank in Museum Road several months ago. The British official hangman from Hongkong came to Shanghai to conduct the hanging.

Norwood F. Allman, well-known American attorney in Shanghai, has announced a new legal partnership replacing the firm of Allman and Company. The new firm will include Mr. Allman, J. B. Davies and Paul F. de Bruyn Kops. Two Chinese lawyers, James M. Lee and Chi Hao-ming will also be associated with the firm. Both Mr. Allman and Mr. Davies came to the Far East several years ago as members of the U. S. Diplomatic Service. Mr. Kops arrived in 1933 as a member of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The death occurred at the age of 72 at the institution of the Little Sisters of the Poor, at Nantao, Shanghai suburb, Sept. 2 of Gordius Nielsen, a Dane who had lived in China for 52 years. He first came to Shanghai for the Great Northern Telegraph Co. and was at one time a prominent member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. He had a facile pen in the English language. In past years he had been a frequent contributor to existing publications, and had also conducted for a time several journals of his own.

The Executive Yuan at its regularly weekly meeting in Nanking Sept. 1 decided to petition the National Government to issue an order of commendation to Dr. John Leighton Stuart, American President of Yenching University, Peiping, for the prominent part he has played in promoting higher education in China. The petition pointed out that as head of Yenching University Dr. Stuart has raised no less than $30 million from foreign and Chinese friends for the institution which he founded.

According to a paragraph which appeared in *The Review* several months ago, C. R. Rose, who had arrived in Shanghai some time previously, was the foreign representative of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. This statement was incorrect. An official notice was published by the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai during the week stating that the correct designation of Mr. Rose is that he is circulation representative for *Nation's Business*, official publication of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

$24,000 Annual Budget Allotted by Executive Yuan for Inner Mongolia Health Center

A health center to serve the people of 38 Mongolian banners in Inner Mongolia will be established there as soon as a suitable site is available, Dr. C. C. Ma, acting chief of the department of medical relief and social medicine of the Central Field Health Station, informed the *Central News Agency* Aug. 29. For the materialization of the project, it was revealed, an annual maintenance fund of $42,000 and an initial outlay of $20,000 have been alloted by the Executive Yuan.

Intestinal Troubles in Hot Weather.

Food and drinks become so rapidly tainted that stomach and intestinal troubles are to be expected in summer. In any case the heat lowers the vitality, reduces appetite and interferes with the digestion so that precautions are necessary. In order to be fit you must keep stomach and bowels clear and clean. The occasional dose of Pinkettes will do this for you pleasantly and naturally. Pinkettes remove any harmful substances eaten before they have time to do harm. As a general all round healthsafeguard during the hotter months you cannot use anything finer than Pinkettes. All chemists can supply you.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Writer on Progressive Education Discusses Poems of Wu Ming Fu

Patterns in Jade of Wu Ming Fu, by Stanwood Cobb. The Avalon Press, Washington, D.C., 1935. 64 pages.

Mr. Cobb is described as a writer on progressive education. He also appears to be a writer who seeks to join poetry and philosophy in a guise of mysticism through the creation of an imaginary Chinese scholar, Wu Ming Fu. This is not a new method of exposition. It merely provides an Oriental flavor to the author's somewhat eclectic collection of short, philosophical aphorisms.

These are 157 such brief poems (if they may be called by that name), and those who like terse statements may find them inspiring. A few state facts in a new way; the others are trite. These are examples:—

Sturdy Foundations

Success built on the foundation stones of disappointment and rebuff
Can easily withstand life's storms.

The Magnet

What is conscience but a living core of Memory,
Serving to deflect the Present from its wilful course
And guide it toward a more desirable Future.

True Sovereignty

We cannot always prevent unpleasant experiences from approaching us,
But we can force them to bow before the Sovereignty of our will
So that everything that befalls us can be made to further our growth.

How to Prosper

Add to your riches yearly, but not necessarily in the form of gold.
Increase your abilities
And prosperity will take care of itself.

Obstacles

Do not shrink from obstacles or difficulties—
They are healthy evidence that you are actively striving.
A lifeless body has no consciousness of barriers.

The Ever-learning

The wise are everlearning;
The are not ashamed to ask information, even from their inferiors.
They consider their knowledge to be so insufficient that they grasp at every means of adding to it.

Peiping, August 17, 1936. G.B.S.

An Englishwoman Makes a Study of Kagawa, Japan's Christian Reformer

Kagawa: an Apostle of Japan, by Margaret Baumann. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1936. 96 Pages.

This tiny book is by an English woman, interested in furthering international friendship and understanding. In picturing the life of Japan's Christian reformer she has chosen certain dramatic moments, actions and ideals to exemplify the man's selflessness and devotion.

Her style is direct and pleasing and she succeeds in making clear the challenge of Kagawa'slife and writings. In her words—"one of the things he most feared in industry was monopoly, and he had no desire that any publisher should make a fortune out of his writings at the expense of the rest of the trade." For this reason he is always changing publishers. After the earthquake of 1923, when many printing works were destroyed and their owners ruined, he distributed his new work among them, so that many firms were set on their feet again.

The profits from his writings have been devoted entirely to settlement work in the slums and financing the Credit Co-operatives. Never did a successful author live more frugally or spend more royally. Frequently he brought out books at a ridiculously low price, so that they might be available to all—for instance, a penny edition of the New Testament, whose production he supervised and financed.

The influence of his writings cannot easily be estimated. His researches into social matters have brought forth great and learned books, such as 'Love, the Law of Life', a book of philosophy, which may be counted among the important books of the world....On social and industrial problems he is the soundest authority, having given all his theories the test of actual experience; and he is recognized as such by the Government and all important public bodies. On suffering, on the problems of living, he writes as only a man can write who has himself suffered every extreme of human need.

In his way of living he is Communist in the sense that he does not believe in the private ownership of property, in the division of society into classes, or in the exploitation of some for the profit of others. He shares everything he has, and believes that if all were to cultivate and follow the best impulses of their hearts, problems of class, race, poverty and unemployment would automatically be wiped out. But he is not a Communist in the Marxist sense; in other words, though he has certain Communist ideals, he refuses to use violence as a method of bringing them to pass.

The extermination of the upper classes of society by the lower, as in Russia, seems to Kagawa no true solution of our problems. 'Evolution, not revolution,' is his watchword. He has repeatedly detached himself from groups and movements which insist on violent methods, for he believes that war, hatred, revolution, carry men even farther from their aim, and that progress must be brought about by education, tolerance, and gradual change.

Slavery, inequality of opportunity, the neglect of the unfortunate and the oppression of the weak—these things arouse his anger. To him the worst crimes of the world are intolerance and lawlessness, and no virtues can atone for these. 'I may give my body to be burned, but if I have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.' Kagawa does not perform good works to earn the blessings of Paradise in another existence, like many pious people. He serves for sheer love of humanity. Like Rafi in the play 'Hassan,' he cries: 'I have not your great reasons, I die for love alone.'"

If one is interested in living Christianity here is a case-book without a dull page and with no sickly sentimentality of hero-worship.

Peiping, August 17, 1936. G.B.S.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1544.

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1536 the public is now notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the restriction on exportation abroad referred to therein is confined to old used cotton wadding only and not to cotton waste.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

PAUL BARENTZEN,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 31st August, 1936.

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"For Children of All Ages".

JAPANESE ARMY URGES DISBANDMENT OF KUO-MINTANG AS PUNISHMENT FOR CHENGTU INCIDENT

(*Continued from page 14*)

Association of Japanese Cotton Millowners in China and the Shanghai Japanese Press Association.

The ashes of the two men were brought to Shanghai by airplane. Sakuji Fukamachi, president of the *Shnaghai Mainichi*, made a special trip to Chengtu by plane to bring back their ashes. Buddhist monks with long robes were prominent in the crowd of Japanese that met the plane when it arrived at Lungwha.

Hirota Reports to Throne on Chengtu Case

Premier Hirota Aug. 29 made a report to the Emperor on the attack Aug. 24 by a Chinese mob in Chengtu on four Japanese visitors, two of whom were fatally injured. This exceptional procedure attracted wide attention and was held indicative of the serious view of the affair taken by the Japanese Government.

Governor Liu Hsiang on a "New Deal" for Szechwan Province

"Steady but sure"—this is the watchword of General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of Szechwan, in carry out his new deal, which he promised the people of his province.

General Liu in an interview said that the reconstruction program in Szechwan must be carried out energetically but warily. Many people, he pointed out, are too anxious for immediate success. They have the erroneous idea that with the unification of Szechwan under the rule of the Central Government prosperity would be ushered in immediately.

Japanese Naval Officers' Club Opened in Shanghai

Opening ceremonies of the Japanese Naval Officers' Club erected at a cost of more than $100,000 at the corner of Wangloo and Kiangwan Roads, Shanghai were held Aug. 27 with appropriate Shinto religious rites. A reception, when the members will be at home, is scheduled to be held in September. Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, stationed in China, and Rear-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, commandant of the Special Naval Landing Party, have been elected, respectively, president and vice-president.

Chung-Cheng Medical College to Be Established at Nanchang

In accordance with the joint petition of Dr. H. H. Kung and Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Ministers of Finance and Education, the Executive Yuan, Aug. 25 decided to make preparations for the establishment of the National Chung-cheng Medical College at Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, in honor of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission and of the Executive Yuan. (Chung-cheng is the courtesy name of General Chiang Kai-shek).

Wang Stresses Significance of Projected Nanchang Medical College

The significance of the projected Chung Cheng Medical College in Nanchang was stressed by Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, in a press interview in Nanking Aug. 29.

Hankow Summer Lecture Conference Comes to Close at Hankow

The Summer Lecture Conference for middle school teachers in Hupeh province, which had been in session in Hankow for a month, closed Aug. 28. Cheng Chi-pao, Provincial Commissioner of Education for Hupeh, presided at the closing ceremony and reviewed the work of the Conference. General Yang Yung-tai, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, urged the school teachers to redouble their efforts for the development of the middle schools in the new academic year.

Competitive Examination to Be Held for Tax Collectors

More than two hundred candidates sat for the competitive examination in Nanking Aug. 29 for the selection of men to be trained as income tax collectors. The examination was held at the University of Nanking under the auspices of the Central Preparatory Office for Direct Taxation.

Many Enrolled for Special Civil Service Examinations

More than 1,700 applicants have registered for the special civil service examination which will be held in Nanking on Oct. 12.

Japan Extends Invitation to China to Attend World Educational Congress

An invitation has been extended by the Japanese Education Association through the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo to the Chinese Government to participate in the World Education Conference to be held in Tokyo on Aug. 2, 1937.

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"Special Goods" in North China Pay Only One-Eighth of National Tariff

According to both the Chinese and Japanese newspapers in Tientsin, the Hopei-Chahar Political Council has decided to levy, as from Sept. 1, a tax amounting to one-eighth of the national Customs tariff on "special goods" entering Tsanghsien and Yen-hsien, south of Tientsin. Goods which pay the tax are to have the "protection" of the authorities. This decision practically legalize the importation of merchandise which hitherto has been liable to seizure by the Chinese Maritime Customs as contraband and which now has free access to Hopei and Chahar and thus be able to filter, with little hindrance, throughout the rest of the country. The new tax is being collected by the "Chief Inspectorate" of the Hopei Chahar Political Council operating virtually as an independent Customs administration. Under the new arrangement the whole sea coast of Hopei province represents a wide breach in the Chinese tariff wall, as the part north of Tientsin, which is controlled by the East Hopei "Autonomous" Government, already admits goods at one-fourth or less of the national import duty.

Reuter comments that a serious blow is thus struck at the East Hopei and the regular Customs revenues, although it will mean the enrichment of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council Treasury.

Central News states that the offices of the new "Inspectorate-General" are located on Cardiff Road in the British Concession in Tientsin and will probably be removed to larger premisses shortly. Branch inspection bureaux are to be established at Peiping, Kalgan, Paoting. Kuoyang, Shihchang, Paotou and Chihkao.

Domei stated that the enforcement of this new taxation scheme, which is expected to add $300,000 a month to the coffers of the Hopei and Chahar Council, brought a solution to the parlous state of local business created by the glutting of the local market by goods imported through East Hopei. The complete stoppage of the movement of such goods, which are regarded as smuggled by the Chinese Maritime Customs, because of the strict presentive measures adopted by the Nanking Government, had caused a serious situation. The dumping of such "special goods" knocked the bottom out of quotations for sugar, artificial silk, kerosene, and other goods, causing serious repercussions throughout the business community.

One of Dr. Kung's Commercial Establishments Allegedly Object of Extortion Attempt

The Shansi Provincial Government has been requested by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, to investigate what appears to be an extortion case at Yue Tse Hsian, where Dr. Kung has opened a sugar hong. Dr. Kung, a native of Taikou, Shansi, dealt in commerce in his early days, and has opened many commercial establishments in Shansi, which are being managed by his employees.

While the case was handed over to the court, Dr. Kung received a letter from one Yen Chia-lu, described as an unemployed looking for work in one of their official organs in Shansi. Informing Dr. Kung of the seizure, Dr. Kung immediately wired the Shansi authorities asking the latter to deal with the case impartially and mete out severe punishment to the responsible party should the seized goods prove to have been smuggled into China. At the same time, he also requested the authorities to question the author of the letter as to his real purpose.

Japanese Imvoke Extrality to Oppose Customs Seizure

The Japanese Consular authorities in Tientsin have protested against the seizure of a consignment of sugar, which was removed by Customs officials and police from a warehouse in the Chinese City Aug. 27 on the ground that it had been smuggled into the city. The Japanese Consular authorities contended that, in seizing the consignment, the Customs and Chinese police ignored the extra-territorial rights of the Japanese owners.

Japanese Smuggling Undermines China's National Industry

Commenting on the anti-smuggling movement in China an article, appearing in the *Modern World* (Hsien Hsi Kai), of Aug. 16, said:—"The prevalence of Japanese smuggling in North China during this year has directly undermined our national productive industry and has indirectly aggravated the unemployment problem in China."

Sir Frederick Maze Confers with Customs Officials in North

The *Shun Pao* says that Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been conferring with the Tientsin and Chinwangtao Customs commissioners regarding the anti-smuggling work in North China. It is stated, that they have decided to establish three additional bureaus to suppress smuggling along the smaller rivers around the Tientsin area.

Kawagoe Suggests Discussion of Tariff Problem

The Tokyo *Asahi*, Aug. 18 gave prominence to a Tientsin message quoting Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, as declaring that the "special Sino-Japanese relations existing in North China are a stern fact that cannot be disregarded by anybody." The correspondent further quoted the envoy as stating that Japan was prepared to discuss with China the tariff problem, which, Mr. Kawagoe is said to have asserted, "lies at the bottom of the so-called smuggling situation in North China."

Customs Officers Injured in Clash at Amoy

Two Custom officers were seriously injured as a result of a clash with a number of Formosan smugglers at Amoy Aug. 26. A large quantity of smuggled goods was discovered aboard the *Fukien Maru*. The smugglers attempted to seize the detained goods from the Custom officers. A strong protest has been filed with the Amoy Japanese Consul General by the Custom authorities the *Ta Kung Pao* of Aug. 27 stated.

Completion of Conservancy Dam at Changshu Marked by Inauguration Ceremony

One of the most far-reaching flood prevention projects of the Yangtse River Conservancy Board of the National Economic Council was brought to completion Aug. 29 when the new $190,000 Pai Mou Dam, outside Changshu, was dedicated at a brief ceremony. Built outside the city of Changshu, the dam will control the water which often menaces Soochow, Wusih, Quinsan and other towns along the canal. Above the dam is a bridge, which spans the Pai Mou, built of concrete and following the designs of old Chinese bridges. This structure will also serve as a link for the intra-urban traffic in Changshu.

At the ceremony, some 400 people, including Fu Ruling, Chairman of the Yangtse River Conservancy Board, and Sheng Fu-shih, were present to witness the silk ribbon strung across the bridge being cut and the structure formally dedicated.

Construction of Million-Dollar Hydraulic Laboratory Started at Nanking

Reputed to be the most elaborate of its kind in the Far East, construction work on the million-dollar Central Hydraulic Laboratory building was started Aug. 19 at the foot of Ching Liang Hill at Nanking. The hall is expected to be completed next spring. Financed by funds appropriated from the Netherlands Boxer Indemnity, the project is in charge of N. A. Venden Heuyel, Netherlands conservancy expert attached to the National Economic Council.

More Than Half a Million Allotted to Weihui Irrigation Canal

The Shensi Provincial Government Committee, at a meeting in Sian Aug. 29 decided to allot $671,298 as expenses for the second stage of the engineering work for the Weihui Irrigation Canal project in northern Shensi. The meeting also decided to highly commend the District Magistrates of Suitch and Michih for their strenuous efforts in highway construction.

The Yellow River Conservancy Board has appropriated a sum of $24,000 for the repair of the damaged dykes of the Yellow River at the Kuanmeng area, in eastern Honan near the Hopei, border. The District Government has been asked to recruit 4,000 laborers to engage in the work.

Danger of Yellow River Flood Averted

As the swollen waters of the Yellow River from the upper reaches have been diverted into the sea, the danger of another flood is now over, according to Kung Hsiang-yung, Chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Board, who returned to Tsinan Aug. 26 after an inspection trip to the lower reaches and the delta of the River in northeastern Shantung.

Typhoon Causes Deaths of More Than 1,000 in Korea

Loss of life caused by the typhoon that hit southeastern Korea Aug. 21 will exceed the 1,000 mark, officials of the Government-General in Seoul revealed Aug. 31. In addition 397 persons are missing. The injured numbered 795. Partially-wrecked houses along the path of the typhoon, which affected areas in seven provinces, totalled 25,145. In addition, 3,480 houses were completely destroyed while 2,657 were washed away by the floods that came in the wake of the storm. Flooded houses were put at 46,225. Property damage at sea was also heavy, 462 vessels being reported lost and 1,294 damaged.

Petition Asks for Reduction of Telegraph Tolls Between China and U.S.

A second petition to the Ministry of Communications asking for a reduction of telegraphic tolls between China and the United States was jointly sent by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Sino-American Trade Association, the Shanghai branch of the International Chamber of Commerce and other organizations Aug. 28. Comparing the fees charged in China and those in Japan and the Philippines, the petition asked for a cut of 50 per cent of the existing Chinese rates for a trial period of six months. The telegraphic rates between China and the United States, the petition said, are higher than those between any country in the Far East and the United States and even higher than those between China and Europe. Such exorbitant charges, the petition contended, not only impede the expansion of Sino-American trade but also constitute an obstacle to the promotion of international publicity. If the rates are fixed according to distance, the petition continued, the justifiable means would be by comparison. The distance between Manila and San Francisco and New York is greater than that between Shanghai and the two places, yet, the petition pointed out, the rate charged in Shanghai for a telegram to San Francisco is $1.51 per word higher than that charged in Manila, or $1.74 higher in the case of New York.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 2, 1936

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $ 3.33
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $ 3.29
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.80
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16 62

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

September 2, 1936

Stock Exchange— Business Done:-

Total Volume: 1,190,000 Shares

1936 High	Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Aug. 31	Sept. 1
13⅞	9⅝	0.20	Adams Express	13⅝	13½
137½	115¾	4.00	American Can	122⅜	123½
40⅜	29¼	0.30	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	34	33⅛
9⅜	6½	—	American & For. Power	7	7
43¼	29⅜	—	American & Foreign Pwr: $7 pfd:	37½	36
27⅜	18⅜	—	American Radiator	23½	22⅞
178	149½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	174½	174
103½	88½	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	102	102½
27	19¼	0.20	American Waterworks	25⅛	25⅛
40¾	28	0.50	Anaconda Copper	38⅝	38⅝
88	59	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	82⅝	82½
54¼	26⅝	—	Auburn	32½	31¼
24¼	15⅞	—	Baltimore & Ohio	23¼	23⅞
67⅜	45⅜	—	Bethlehem Steel	67⅜	66⅞
30½	16⅞	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	28⅝	28¼
16	10⅞	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11⅝	11⅝
186	92½	—	Case, J. I.	160	157
50⅝	34	1.40	Chase National Bank	47	46⅝
86	59	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	83¼	83
69⅜	51	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅝	66⅞
124⅝	85½	7.25	Chrysler	115	113⅝
23⅜	14	0.40	Columbia Gas & Electric	21⅜	21⅝
24⅝	14¼	0.60	Coml. Solvents	16⅝	16⅝
5½	2¼	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	3¼	3¼
44¼	27¼	2.00	Consolinated Edison	43⅞	43½
15¼	11½	0.60	Consolidated Oil	12⅜	12¼
38½	28⅛	1.00	Continental Oil	30¼	30½
82½	64	3.00	Corn Products	69½	68
79⅜	50⅝	—	Douglas Aircraft	71½	71
167¾	133	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	157	154¾
27	15⅝	—	Electric Bond & Share	23¼	23⅝
47⅝	34½	0.90	General Electric	47¼	47⅝
43¼	33⅜	1.80	General Foods	38⅝	38⅞
72⅜	53⅞	2.00	General Motors	67¼	66⅝
50	32½	1.00	General Railway Signal	42	41⅞
21⅜	12⅝	1.05	Gold Dust	14½	14⅜
31⅞	21⅝	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	24⅞	24⅝
76½	57	1.00	Humble Oil	65	65¼
54½	43¼	1.35	Internation Nickel	54	53⅞
19¼	12½	—	International Tel. & Tel.	12⅝	12½
48½	28¼	0.90	Kennecott	47⅝	47⅜
59¼	43	2.00	Loew's Inc.	59¼	59¼
26½	21¼	1.20	Lorillard	22⅞	22⅞
103	79	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	99⅜	99⅛
48	35⅜	0.60	Montgomery Ward	46⅞	48⅛
45⅜	31	1.00	National City Bank	42	41⅜
28¼	21	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	27⅞	27⅞
33⅜	25⅝	2.00	National Distillers	30⅜	30
14⅞	9⅝	0.60	National Power & Lt.	12⅛	12⅛
43⅞	27⅜	—	New York Central	43¾	43
35½	23½	1.00	North American	33	32¾
41	30⅜	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	38⅛
58⅜	47⅞	2.40	Pacific Lighting	52	52¼
13	6⅞	0.25	Packard Motors	11⅜	11⅞
39	28¼	1.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	38⅛	38⅞
49⅜	38⅛	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	42⅜	42⅞
49⅛	39	2.40	Public Serv. of N. J.	46½	46⅝
14¼	9¾	—	Radio Corporation of Amer.	11¼	11
58⅝	50	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	56⅜	56½
52	37⅜	0.75	Schenley	46¼	47
85	59⅝	2.00	Sears Roebuck	85⅜	85¼
17	12½	0.60	Socony-Vacuum	13½	13⅜
32½	25	1.50	Southern California Edison	31⅜	31⅞
43	23½	—	Southern Pacific	42⅜	42½
18	14⅜	0.80	Standard Brands	15⅛	15⅜
9⅞	5⅛	—	Standard Gas & Electric	7⅜	8¼
70	51⅛	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	62⅛	62½
74	65	3.80	Sterling Products	72½	72
38⅞	33	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	38⅜	38
14⅜	11	0.30	Transamerica	13½	13⅜
99¼	71⅝	3.00	Union Caride & Carbon	95¼	95½
149⅜	108½	6.00	Union Pacific	140	139½
32⅜	20⅜	—	United Aircraft (New)	25½	25
21	13	—	United Airline Trans.	17	17¼
9¼	5⅜	—	United Corporation	7⅞	8
19½	14⅜	1.00	United Gas Improvement	16⅜	16⅛
59	31½	—	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	34¼	33⅜
35	16⅜	—	U. S Rubber	30⅞	30⅞
72⅜	46⅜	—	U. S. Steel	70⅜	69⅝
27⅛	16¼	—	Vanadium	23½	23⅝
14⅝	9¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	13⅜	13⅛
145¼	94½	3.00	Westinghouse Electric	139¼	142⅜

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